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The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

U. S. Will Buy So It May Sell

Secretary Roper Defines Plan

Austrian Issue Rises in Rome

Britain Brands Moscow's Ways

Soviet Retorts With Charges

Berlin Eases Jewish Law Ban

DANIEL C. ROPER, Secretary of Commerce, tells the country by radio it is as necessary for the United States to buy from other countries as to sell to them. This new policy, already stressed by Secretary of State Cordell Hull, carries encouragement to many nations by the disclosure that it underlies the important economic conversations about to be held at Washington. President Roosevelt is ready to ask Congress for authority to negotiate lower tariffs and build up reciprocal trade. Secretary Roper shows that one-half of America's cotton, one-fourth of its lard and leaf tobacco, one-seventh of its wheat must be sold abroad—And to sell freely to others, a nation must freely buy from them.

¶ President Roosevelt is reversing the Hoover tariff policy. The former President specified, when America joined in planning the World Economic Conference, that American tariffs were not to be discussed. The Roosevelt idea is that they must be discussed and revised to bring back trade. Secretary Roper pictures much of the American farmer's misery as due to the foreign outlet diminishing to the vanishing point. Open the foreign markets by opening America's doors, is the plea—He says what is really opening is the highway of fair play.

¶ Europe sees Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss, Austrian Chancellor, fly from Vienna to Rome and is agape with interest. Already in consultation with Premier Mussolini and the Vatican were Vice-Chancellor von Papen and Minister Goering of Germany. Will German and Austrian statesmen attempt to overcome Mussolini's steadfast opposition to their resumption of political union, or Anschluss? Is some new plan afoot to solve the deepening Austrian problem? The larger European states have more than passing interest in the council in Rome—They want no program undertaken that does not take in them.

¶ Britain issues a White Paper covering the case of the six British engineers awaiting trial for sabotage by Soviet Russia. Brutality is charged against the Ogpu, or secret police. Engineer Thornton was kept under steady interrogation for 21 hours. Engineer Monkhouse was "sweated" 19 hours until he signed a paper, which he was later allowed by the prosecutor to amend. The Russian woman secretary of the Metropolitan-Vickers Company is believed to have been frightened into accusing the men—Britain declares the Soviet would saddle its own economic failure upon the backs of innocent men.

¶ Moscow indicates through an official newspaper its case against the British engineers. Of the 33 turbines sold to the Soviet Government by the Metropolitan-Vickers Company it is alleged that 28 broke down or showed serious defects, whereas machines supplied by other foreign firms showed no such faults. Even where Metro-Vick turbines were built in Russia they went wrong in the same way as those shipped in. These allegations are apparently to base the charge of sabotage—Moscow claims one of the engineers was in the British intelligence service.

¶ Germany announces that it will permit three grades of Jewish lawyers to resume practice. These include Jews who were admitted to the bar before the outbreak of the World War in 1914, those who served Germany or its allies as soldiers in the war, and those who lost a father or a son in war. The new decree restores many men. Under the anticipated condition, only 35 out of 3000 Jewish lawyers would have been allowed to practice—Hardest hit are the young lawyers who have grown up since the war.

¶ Italy sees its seaplane Red Bullet set a new world's record for craft of its kind. With Warrant Officer Francesco Agello at the controls, the Red Bullet travels five laps over Lake Garda at an average of 426.5 miles an hour. The highest speed is 432.83 miles. The previous record of 408.8 miles was made by Lieut. G. H. Stainforth in England. This seaplane splinters a tradition as well as a record—Fliers used to say flying boats were handy things, but of course they never could make speed.

¶ The University of Madrid is delighted to add Dr. Albert Einstein to its faculty. Dr. Einstein is delighted to have the Spanish institution as his European connection. He will spend his winters expounding mathematics to the Institute of Advanced Study at Princeton. For one suddenly regarding himself as barred from his customary abode Dr. Einstein seems very far from homeless. In scholarship there appears to be neither Jew nor Greek, bond nor free—Culture binds the knowing hearts of men despite their differing tongues.

It's No Joke to Steal Jokes Now in Europe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Budapest

THERE is to be no more joke stealing in Europe—at least not by professional jokers, that is, by people who make a living at joking.

Jokes are patented now, just as sewing machines and safety razors. Whenever an actor thinks up one, he sends it to the central bureau of the International Union of Artists, with designs and sketches and all, and after that no one else has a right to use it.

Austria's Entrance Into Rome Talks Widens Influence

Pressure Upon Mussolini to Favor Union With Germany Intimated

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

ROME, April 11—Announcement that the Austrian Chancellor, Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss, is flying from Vienna to Rome, where he is expected in the course of the day, caused great surprise here. The ostensible object of his visit is a desire to attend the religious ceremonies in Rome this week, but it is already stated that he intends to confer with Signor Benito Mussolini, the Premier, on a number of political matters.

The simultaneous presence in Rome of German and Austrian statesmen is regarded as of the utmost significance and is taken to justify the opinion that events of the highest importance are maturing in Rome.

It is impossible to ascertain whether the German Chancellor, Herr Franz von Papen, and Dr. Dollfuss will together put pressure upon Signor Mussolini to overcome resistance against political union between their two countries or whether some other plan to solve the Austrian problem is under consideration, since the utmost secrecy is being maintained.

Nothing leaked out either of the long interview Herr von Papen had yesterday afternoon with Signor Mussolini or of the former's visit to the Papal Secretary of State, Cardinal Pacelli, except that conversations were very cordial and covered a wide range of subjects directly affecting Germany and Italy and Germany and the Vatican respectively.

On the other hand, Capt. Hermann Goering's visit is said to be exclusively connected with the hope of establishing new commercial air lines between Italy and Germany as well as to make necessary technical arrangements for the landing in German territory of the Italian air squadron which is flying to North America in June.

In the meantime the French memorandum containing the French Government's four-power peace pact was presented to Signor Mussolini today. The French Ambassador, M. Henry de Jouvenel, is stated to be very optimistic over the outcome of the negotiations that are now to be opened between the Rome and Paris Governments for conclusion of the 10-year pact.

Fleecing of Strangers In New York Charged

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 11—Fleecing of strangers arriving in New York by unscrupulous taxicab drivers and hotel runners who charge exorbitant prices for moderate services has been called to the attention of the police department by Mr. Edward Corsi, Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island.

After making a two-months investigation, Mr. Corsi has issued a report to Mr. Edward P. Mulrooney, Police Commissioner, citing specific instances of the abuses against which he protests. Public porters, supposed to be licensed by the police department, "work hand-in-hand with the wildcat taxicabs and solicit business among the inexperienced travelers and their relatives," Mr. Corsi said.

"I am sure that, by a concerted drive by the police department, the immigration service, the steamship companies and others concerned with this problem, it will be possible, Mr. Corsi said, "to protect the incoming stranger against these petty exploiters."

Italian Seaplane Sets World Speed Record

DESENZANO, Italy, April 11 (AP)—The Italian plane, Red Bullet, broke the world's seaplane speed record yesterday with Warrant Officer Francesco Agello at the controls. For five laps over Lake Garda he made an average of 426.5 miles an hour. The previous record, set by Lieut. George H. Stainforth of England in 1931, was 408.8.

Warrant Officer Agello reached a maximum speed of 432.83 in his fourth lap, and his minimum was 421.66 in the third lap.

The Red Bullet has twin engines in tandem, developing a maximum of 2800 horsepower. The two propellers turn in opposite directions on a sleeved shaft in front. The machine was intended for the last Schneider Cup race, but was not completed in time.

Wide Variety of Transport Allows Travelers to Move Today With Ease and Speed

Gasoline Engine Adds Facility to Steam and Wind—Airplanes and Automobiles Open Regions Once Thought Impregnable

All Aboard, America—*Eighth of 18 Articles*

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Train from New York to Montreal, boat from Montreal up the St. Lawrence and through the Great Lakes to Chicago, airplane from Chicago to Denver, and bus from Denver to San Francisco—is that right?"

"Yes, sir," replies a tourist agency clerk, and the problem of "How Will You Travel?" is solved—at least for Mr. Sightseer and his family.

Of course the Sightseer family has lots of time, and their chief object in traveling from New York to San Francisco, as might be supposed, is sightseeing.

Not all who want to transfer themselves from one place to another, however, can take advantage of such a combination, which is possible only over long distances, and with the great majority speed, or the time element, is of more importance than the scenery.

The problem, after all then, is not solved for everybody.

The choice of a means of commercial transportation, in the experience of tourist agency workers, seems to depend not so much on the appeals of competing carriers as upon the individual traveler's own requirements and his reasons for going places. And there are almost as many reasons for going places as there are travelers.

A general classification of the elements demanded as a result of these varying desires and reasons, students of this problem say, probably would find them, according to their relative importance, in the following order:

(1) Speed
(2) Economy
(3) Comfort
(4) Pleasure.

The desires for speed and economy, however, come so near to occupying the same position in this lineup that they tend to counteract each other. More travelers perhaps want both speed and economy than demand any other of the elements or their combinations, although, with these two requirements satisfied, the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Chicago's Needy Need for Little In Victuals Line

Food List Shows They Are Living on Fat of Land at High Cost

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—The business of supplying food to Chicago's needy families certainly knows no depression, but has grown into a sizable industry consuming several million dollars cash a month as the relief roll has become longer.

A small fortune of some $500,000 a month goes into the tills of milk dealers, wholesale grocery companies fill 200,000 orders for staple groceries every 30 days, and the American Red Cross supplies 13,000 barrels of flour made from government wheat, to help keep the bread line moving.

A far cry from the old-time bread line where soup and doughnuts were the limit, the rations supplied the families on relief rolls here are designed to give a well-rounded diet to each member. Families of different nationalities may have different assortments of food. Every child is allowed a pint of milk a day. Fresh meats and vegetables can be obtained from the corner grocery on requisition orders, in addition to the staple groceries which are sent out directly from relief headquarters.

It has come to the point where some people are beginning to think that many families, especially those with a large flock of children, may be living better than they ever did before.

Has a poor family of 12 ever been able to spend $61.27 a month for food? Yet that is the money value of the relief a family of this size receives. In the eyes of the relief authorities, it is a question of doing the job adequately, and they defend their allowances by holding that just because these families may never have had adequate food before is no justification for not giving them adequate food now.

The family of two is allowed food valued at $14.72 a month, the family of five gets $28.79 worth, the family of eight gets $42.22 worth, and the family of 12 gets $61.27 worth. First, the cost of milk supplied direct is deducted from this total allowance, then the cost of the staple grocery order is deducted, and the remaining allowance can be spent at the grocery for fresh foods. In the case of a family of six, for instance, there would be about $5 a week left over to be used at the grocery for meat and fresh vegetables.

Daniels Departs For Mexican Post

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C., April 11—Mr. Josephus Daniels, Ambassador to Mexico, leaves Raleigh today for Mexico City to take up his active duties there on Saturday. Upon his return to Raleigh at the end of the past week from Washington, where he conferred with President Roosevelt, Secretary Cordell Hull and others, he went to his editorial desk at the Raleigh News and Observer and worked until the time of his departure arrived. He attended services at Edenton Street Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in which he has long held the office of steward.

Mr. Daniels' last few days in Raleigh, prior to his departure for the Republic to the south, were marked by no formalities whatever. As he sat writing editorials in long hand, as he has always done, never having used a typewriter, he welcomed hundreds of callers and well-wishers.

On a bookcase near his desk lay his hat, almost a typical sombrero—minus a chin strap. On his way south, Ambassador Daniels will be entertained at several points where he will make brief stops, including San Antonio, where there will be a dinner in his honor.

Chinese Retreat From Last Stand Near Great Wall

Japanese Report South Jehol Border Cleared—Chinwangtao Menaced

CHANGCHUN, Manchuria, April 11 (AP)—Japanese air scouts reported that the Chinese troops were in widespread retreat throughout the Lwan River Valley after being driven from Lengkow, their last Great Wall stronghold on the South Jehol border.

Maj.-Gen. Yoshiaki Takata's troops were pursuing remnants of General Chang Chen's army in the direction of Kienchangying in North China proper. The Chinese were said to have left several hundred casualties on Lengkow hills in addition to many guns, machine guns, and quantities of munitions.

Air scouts also reported that Chinese troops in the Taitowying and Haiyang districts were retreating in confusion southwestward. An American mission is at Taitowying, and Haiyang, farther eastward, is only a few miles north of Chinwangtao, the Yellow Sea port.

Japanese reports from Shanhaikwan said Gen. Ting Chiang's Manchoukuo volunteer army was advancing around Chinwangtao again today.

Peiping's Fate "Depends"

TOKYO, April 11 (AP)—A smashing Japanese attack along a 200-mile stretch of the Great Wall of China was reported to have resulted finally in the capture of the city of Lengkow today.

Massed Chinese concentrations had stubbornly resisted assaults at this point for a month, the Japanese admitted.

The immediate objective of the new drive launched yesterday there and into China proper from all other important passes along the wall was to prevent Chinese rushing reinforcements to Lengkow.

The Japanese military headquarters announced there was no intention of carrying the new general offensive into the Peiping-Tientsin area, but that "how it develops depends on the Chinese."

Chang Sails for Italy

SHANGHAI, April 11 (AP)—Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang, who resigned a month ago as commander-in-chief of the Chinese armies oppcsing the Japanese in the north, sailed today for Italy with his wife and 17 secretaries.

The 35-year old military leader was the last Chinese war lord of Manchuria.

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Things Present

After all, the Letters to the Monitor are really editorials from the people. The second and third today are especially good.

Want some stalactites for your rock garden? See the Gardens and Home Building page. And do not miss reading about the rock garden that won the medal for best display at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society's spring show.

There is a pleasant minute or two in store for you in "Samuel Smiles and His 'Self-Help'" on the Home Forum page.

The earmarks of good advertising are pointed out in the series "Advertising—and You" on the Progress in Education page.

More Ad-O-Grams on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

The tussle for tonnage between the freight car and the motortruck is discussed in tomorrow's article in the "All Aboard, America" series.

Wednesday brings a Women's Activities—Home Making page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," an adventure with the spry Mr. Scroggins, and another Guess-O-Jig.

Order to 'Fall In' Heard by Group In Forestry Army

About 100 Boston Young Men Ready to Leave for Fort Devens

Approximately 100 Boston young men, whose families are receiving financial aid from the city, today heard the call to "fall in" as candidates for the first training contingent of Massachusetts' Civilian Conservation Corps quota.

The men will be sent to the headquarters of the First Corps Area sometime this week for physical examination, it was learned following an interview between Mr. Walter C. McCarthy, head of the Boston welfare department, and officers of the army headquarters here.

The group of 100 will be augmented by an additional 800 men which will represent Boston's quota in the state reforestation division. About 10 per cent of this number will be selected for qualifications in cooking, forestry or administration.

Ready to Transport

Regular soldiers from the Army Base are in readiness to transport men and supplies to Fort Devens for the physical training period as soon as the detachments are made up. Col. Guy S. Norwell, local army recruiting officer, has been named to direct the examination of civilian applicants for reforestation jobs. Lieut. Robert J. Merrick of the Third Cavalry will assist.

Plans for employing men who reside close to a reforestation site so as to permit them to live at home have been abandoned by Mr. Harold O. Cook, state forester, to conform to the schedule outlined by President Roosevelt.

The State will establish six divisional camps instead, each to provide subsistence for 200 men. The location of these sites would be at Myles Standish Forest, Plymouth; Barre State Forest, October Mountain, Mohawk Trail, Otis and Erving State Forests.

The foresters will operate out of these six stations. Truck transportation will be provided and in some cases smaller parties will go out equipped to camp in the woods during the undertaking of less extensive projects. The supervising of the labor encampments and maintaining of discipline will be carried out by the state forestry field workers.

Some of the requirements for applicants outlined by Mr. Walter C.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Britain Replants Forests It Felled For War Purposes

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — An attempt is now being made by Great Britain to replant 500,000 acres of forests felled between 1914 and 1918 in the emergency of the World War.

A five-year program of afforestation has just come into operation by which the Government is providing between £450,000 and £600,000 annually for planting at least 100,000 acres by the end of 1937. Some 20 workers' holdings are to be formed each year.

The most successful method of encouraging private planting, the commissioners find, is that of direct grants on an acreage basis. At present up to £2 per acre is paid for conifers; £4 for oak and ash; £3 for beech, sycamore and chestnut; £2 for other hardwoods, and £1 to £2 per acre for clearance of scrub.

It is recognized that increasing income tax and surtax added to estate and succession duties have dealt a blow to private forestry. But it is contended that better organization of forest owners and a lessening of mismanagement of estates would set the industry on a sounder footing.

Back-to-Farm Move Found Diminishing

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 11 — The "back to the farm" movement accompanying the unemployment crisis is almost completed, Mr. T. B. Manny of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, who has just returned from a field survey of 15 states, believes.

The flow farmward for the city unemployed who had rural relatives with whom they could seek refuge is diminishing and fewer city people who have no country relatives are moving to the farm, Mr. Manny says.

The setting up of suburban garden plots for the unemployed by relief agencies in towns and cities, he explains, has been a factor in retarding the farm-bound movement of persons who have no farming experience. The greater availability of relief funds in cities as contrasted with rural communities has also slowed down the farmward movement.

The mounting difficulties of getting out on the land are described by Dr. Manny in the case of a southern city where the relief agencies, confronted with the problem of caring for 1000 families who had had some farm experience, were able to find only five unoccupied homesteads within a radius of 15 miles of the city. They decided to set up a large garden project in areas adjacent to the city as an alternative.

Dr. Manny reports that literally thousands of city people without farm experience are striving to subsist on formerly abandoned lands, in cut-over areas and in abandoned lumber camps. He regards this as the most tragic feature of the current situation. The return of young people and their families to family homesteads has been an important factor, he says, in decreasing the demand for hired hands on farms.

Mexico Sets Up Big Buzzing Over Presidential Situation

Pani Is a Candidate and He Is Not a Candidate According to Opinion—Calles on Vacation—Others Barred by Reëlection Ban

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY — Appearance of posters proclaiming the presidential candidacy of Señor Alberto J. Pani, Finance Minister, his subsequent denial that he is a candidate, the formation of the "revolutionary coalition" of political parties, the Pacific Coast vacation of Mexico's "strong man," Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles, have stirred a whole swarm of political bees into renewed buzzing in anticipation of the 1934 elections.

Although at least a score of prominent figures in the political life of Mexico have been mentioned as potential candidates for the office of chief executive now being occupied by Gen. Abelardo L. Rodriguez as substitute for Señor Pascual Ortiz Rubio, resigned, no one man has yet apparently consolidated the support of the major political elements, most of which are affiliated with the National Revolutionary (Administration) Party.

General Calles, General Rodriguez, or Former President Portes Gil, now Attorney-General of the Republic, could obtain majority support, but they are all automatically barred through the new "no reëlection" provisions recently incorporated into the Constitution.

"The Civilist Renovation" Party, operating within the National Revolutionary Party and made up of the most conservative elements in that organization, was responsible for the large posters which blossomed out recently on walls throughout the city. A few days later, Señor Pani diplomatically shifted the honor offered him by stating that he is too much occupied with his duties as Minister of Finance to undertake political campaigns.

This action of the right wing minority group in the National Revolutionary Party was as surprising as the news let out by the left wing minority which had been pushing the candidacy of Col. Adalberto Tejeda, radical former Governor of the state of Vera Cruz, that former Governor Tejeda will not after all be a presidential candidate.

As a matter of fact, however, propaganda on behalf of the former Vera Cruz executive has been going on for more than six months, his supporters having taken the precaution to obtain informal recognition of their radical platform at the recent convention of the N. R. P. at which the anti-reëlection program of that group was drafted for incorporation into law.

Shoals Measure Puts Government In Utilities Field

Power, Flood Control and Production of Fertilizer Covered in Plan

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 11 — The Government will enter the business of generating, transmitting and selling electric power from one of the world's greatest hydroelectric enterprises, under the terms of the administration Muscle Shoals-Tennessee basin development bill, introduced in Congress today.

In the Senate the bill was introduced by Senator George W. Norris (R.) of Nebraska, who has waited some 15 years to see his proposals backed by an Administration. His measure incorporated proposals formally indorsed yesterday by President Roosevelt.

The Norris bill sets up a three-man board known as the "Tennessee Valley Authority," to supervise the great undertaking in all its phases. These include manufacture of fertilizers and explosives as well as electric power, maintenance of reforestation and flood control projects and other tasks. Members of the board will serve 15 years and will be nonpartisan selections.

The board may sell surplus electricity as it sees fit after the requirements of states, counties and municipalities are met. The board has authority to construct its own transmission lines for short distances "to farm and small villages that are not otherwise supplied with electricity," besides other transmission lines for longer distances when required to reach buyers of power.

Five per cent of the gross proceeds received by the board from dam No. 2 will go to Alabama, and 5 per cent from the Cove Creek dam to Tennessee; while an additional 2½ per cent of the proceeds of excess power sold from these two units shall go to the two states.

One of the most important proposals of Mr. Norris is not contained in the original bill introduced today, but will be added later as an amendment, it was stated. This will give to the Federal Government control over all electric power sold in interstate commerce, through a section providing that all transmission lines shall be declared common carriers.

The House bill in several respects is different from the Senate bill. In particular it contains appropriation sections not included in the Norris measure. One of these would authorize an immediate $10,000,000 to start work on the project, of which $2,000,000 would be earmarked for work on the Cove Creek dam.

The House Military Affairs Committee took up the bill this afternoon and expected to report it out before the end of the week.

Arrests Mark Strike In Granite Plants

NORTHFIELD, Vt., April 11 (AP)—Three men were arrested as deputy sheriffs battled striking granite workers and their sympathizers near the Cross Brothers granite plant this morning.

Automobiles carrying the workers were nearing the plant when a crowd hedged them in. The officers in charge of Sheriff Fred Flint of St. Johnsbury fought the crowd for almost 15 minutes. The prisoners were taken to the Washington County jail at Montpelier charged with inciting a riot.

MONTPELIER, Vt., April 11 (AP)—All was quiet today in the Montpelier-Barre district of the granite industry where hundreds of workers are on a "holiday" in protest aganst a wage cut. The Eureka plant in Montpelier was the only plant attempting to operate, and this had a force of but five men. The police of Barre were especially vigilant as yesterday a crowd of 1000 strikers escorted one workman from a plant to his home.

Wiley Indicates Akron's Tail Hit The Water First

Reiterates His Faith in Officers and Crew—Deal Next to Testify

LAKEHURST, N. J., April 11 (AP)—Lieut.-Commander Herbert V. Wiley today told the naval board inquiring into the wreck of the Akron that he now believes the shock caused by "the severe gust of wind" a few seconds before the dirigible crashed was caused by her tail striking the water.

Commander Wiley said he based his opinion on the facts that he had not felt any wind blow through the control car, that the "feel of the shock" was different from any he had ever experienced before, and that he could not be sure of the exact order in which events occurred just before he was washed out of the ship into the water.

Previously he had said he thought the Akron was 800 feet in the air when he felt the shock.

Returning to the stand as the naval inquiry entered its second day, Commander Wiley said he believed a down current of air pulled the dirigible, in the center of a terrific storm, down to her destruction.

As he resumed his story at the opening of the second day of the hearing, the gray-haired officer was asked what in his opinion caused the ship to descend so suddenly.

"It was undoubtedly a down current of air," he replied.

Commander Wiley, who previously had stated he did not believe the Akron was struck by lightning, said she might have been struck without suffering any damage.

When he was asked whether any effort was made to take advantage of the Akron's adjustable propellers, which could be tilted downward to give additional lifting power to her motors, Commander Wiley said he did not know.

Falling as rapidly as the ship was, he indicated, tilting of the propellers would perhaps have done more harm than good, since it took 45 seconds to tilt them and during the period there would be a loss of lifting power from the motors.

When the judge advocate and the court finished their examination, Commander Wiley was informed he was privileged to make any further statement he might desire.

"I do not believe I desire to make a further statement," he said, speaking very slowly, "but I do want to say that I think before and during the flight the captain, the aerology officer and all of the officers and men did their duty to the best of their ability, and if any errors were made they were beyond the skill and experience existing today.

"I want to repeat that I have no criticism of any of the officers or crew, and that I am sure each did his duty to the best of his ability."

Richard Deal, boatswain, next took the stand. Both of Deal's hands were bandaged, and the little finger of his left hand was in splints.

Eckener of Graf Zeppelin Thinks Akron Broke in Two

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, Germany, April 11 (AP)—Dr. Hugo Eckener, master of the Graf Zeppelin, said today he was of the opinion that the disaster to the United States Navy dirigible Akron was due to a break at the section where airplanes were stored in the interior.

He said: "I have always considered this a danger point since the airship here was held together only by a bridge but not by longitudinal girders."

Dr. Eckener does not believe the Akron was pressed down by a squall.

Alderdice Régime Sworn In

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. JOHN'S N. F., April 11—The Alderdice Government, sworn in yesterday, opens its official session today. About 70 bills are foreshadowed. Mr. J. A. Winter is expected to be elected Speaker today.

Fascist Moves Sweep Europe, But Not United

New Theory of State Underlies Main Aim of Mussolini

Movement in 17 States

Milder Forms of New Ideals Seen in Most Fascist Parties

This is the first of two articles describing the spread of Fascism through Europe as a political force.

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Is Europe going Fascist?

Signor Michele Intagiletta, a prominent Italian Fascist, recently compiled a list of 17 European countries outside Italy in which he says there are influential Fascist organizations.

The advent to office in Germany of Herr Adolf Hitler and his National Socialist Party; the growing strength of the Austrian Heimwehr; the promulgation of a corporative constitution in Portugal—these are some of the straws which have given rise to a belief that Fascism is rapidly growing in Europe at the expense of democracy.

The more the situation is examined, however, the more clear it becomes that there is Fascism and Fascism. How much in common is there, for instance, between Herr Hitler's Brown Shirts and Signor Mussolini's Black Shirts except nationalistic ardor, and, of course, the emblematic shirt itself?

Italian Fascism as expounded by its adherents is a revolt against individualism. It is not merely a political creed but a moral code based, in the words of its original charter, on the idea that "the nation is not merely the sum total of living individuals, nor the instrument of parties for their own ends, but an organism comprising the unlimited series of generations of which individuals are merely transient elements."

Fascists of the Italian kind see in the Renaissance the beginnings of the downfall of the human race. The Reformation, the French Revolution, liberalism, and democracy are links in a dolorous chain of decadence.

Italy's Distinct Fascism

As defined by Mr. J. S. Barnes, a prominent English exponent, Fascism is "based upon the threefold principle of responsibility, hierarchy and discipline." It stands for the glorification of the executive and the subordination of the legislature and the nation.

Consequently, the program of Italian Fascism involves not merely a tearing down but also a building up. And it is on the constructive side that Italian Fascism at present differs from most of the other so-called Fascist movements in Europe.

Signor Mussolini is consciously trying to build a new order of society. He stands for the so-called "corporative" state in which every individual is grouped according to his occupation in a class organism directed by a hierarchy of which the Duce himself is the presiding genius. Portugal, under the guidance of General Carmona, is also adopting the corporative idea in modified form. Spain for a time made a move in the same direction under General Primo de Rivera. But the constructive side of the Fascist program has not come to the fore anywhere else, even in those countries where so-called Fascist movements are strongest.

The German Brown Shirt movement expresses strong contempt for Parliaments, inveighs against commercial trusts and the Jews and extols the merits of profit-sharing. But, at present at any rate, its policy involves no interference with the established order of society, except that the Brown Shirts have expressed themselves in favor of some form of nationalization of banking. More than 50 per cent of German banking is already under state control.

Fascism in Various Guises

In most other countries, it is the same story. The Austrian Heimwehr led by Prince Starhemberg would abolish Parliament and establish a dictatorship. But the majority of the Heimwehr, including Prince Starhemberg, has dissociated itself from the German National Socialists, and there is no sign that it would remake society any more than Marshal Pilsudski has done in Poland or General Gömbös in Hungary. The latter's friendliness for Fascism is generally interpreted as motivated by a desire for Italy's diplomatic support, not by an intention to establish a Fascist régime in Hungary.

The only statesman in any of these three countries who has worked out a comprehensive Fascist program is the former Austrian Chancellor, Dr. Ignaz Seipel, who some years ago tried to introduce a scheme for a "Ständestaat" or Corporative State, but got very little support.

In Hungary there is only one National Socialist deputy of the German Fascist type and he is without a following among his fellow-members. In Holland, there is a "Brown Shirt" movement which makes opposition to Communism its battle-cry and claims a membership of 1000. In Czechoslovakia, there are a few Fascists who take Signor Mussolini as their model, but their movement has been discredited for some years.

There is also a Czech-German "Nazi" movement the chief characteristic of which is Pan-German-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

Business School Of Harvard Has Its Celebration

Dr. Hopkins Chief Speaker at Exercises Held in Memorial Church

A colorful procession of faculty in academic gowns opened the twenty-fifth anniversary celebration of the Harvard Business School in the Memorial Church, Harvard Yard, last night. More than 1400 people crowded the church for the exercises, most of whom were either Business School students or invited leaders in the business and political world.

Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, retiring president of the university, presided, and Bishop William Lawrence gave the invocation. Dr. Ernest M. Hopkins, president of Dartmouth College, delivered the opening address on "Unity as an Educational Ideal."

Discussing the crowded action and rapidity of change during the 25 years of the Harvard Business School, Dr. Hopkins called attention to the lack of foresight in the present-day hurried world and the antipathy to repose and contemplation on the part of the youth of today. "This is expressed," he said, "in the vernacular phrase of 'going places and doing things' and is but a reflection of the spirit of the age, which has affected all the arts of our time as definitely as it has created the problem of the week-end exodus from our colleges."

He deplored the narrow specialization in modern colleges in a world suffering from uncoördinated thought. "The influence of educational foundations such as are our colleges and universities should be in behalf of that wholeness of man which is healthfulness and which is holiness.

"Assuming that social and political democracy continues to be held desirable, education must be judged upon the nature of the contact it gives a man immediately or eventually with his fellows. Granted the all-pervasive importance of cultivating intellectual refinement and of developing intellectual power, means must be found for making these available primarily to those possessed of potential strength of character, of latent, if not active, attributes which make for personality, and of group consciousness which can dominate instinct for individual acquisitiveness at the expense of the public weal. Likewise, credentials from our houses of learning ought to be withheld from those without evidence of interest in developing these qualities.

"The boy who chopped wood to provide heat in his parent's house or who dipped the supply of candles knew accurately the effort necessary to provide warmth and light, but the child who turns the thermostat or snaps on an electric switch rarely knows much of what lies behind these. As well the American voter does not recognize very clearly that every cause has an effect and that every effect goes back to some cause. Thus he doggedly insists upon payment of the war debts with little knowledge that he is not only creating havoc in Europe which may destroy the foundation upon which western civilization rests, but that he is intensifying and prolonging depression in his own home town."

Dean Wallace B. Dorham of the Business School discussed "The Failure of Business Leadership and the Responsibility of the Universities." Business and political leadership has failed to assume the new responsibilities established by this unprecedented calamity, he asserted, and found the reason for this in the overspecialized organization of society.

"We build great industrial corporations that introduce amazing novelties into life," he said. "Their executives think first, last, and nearly all the time of their concerns as isolated. They have no fine understanding of their own companies, too little grasp of industries as a whole, and far too little grip on the social consequences of their activities."

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Lining Up for Mess at Civilian Conservation Camp

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Wide World

SCENE AT FORT SLOCUM, N. Y.

Glimpse of the 1800 Recruits Who Are Being Trained at This Point for Reforestation Work in President Roosevelt's Program of Aid for Some 250,000 Unemployed Men.

Lancaster On Cape Town Hop

LYMPNE, Eng., April 11 (AP) — Capt. William M. Lancaster, a British Air Force reserve officer, took off today in an attempt to break the England-to-Cape Town record of Mrs. Amy Johnson Mollison of four days, six hours and 55 minutes.

Order to 'Fall In' Heard by Group In Forestry Army

(Continued from Page 1)

McCarthy of the Boston welfare department are "that boys who never had a chance to do a day's work since they left school shall have the first chance at these forest camps."

Mr. McCarthy further stipulates that "they must be citizens and unmarried. They must be from families receiving welfare aid. They must agree to assign most of their $30 a month to their families. No definite amount has been stated, but we have been given to understand that it should be more than $25."

Mr. McCarthy indicated that men not on the welfare lists probably will be included in later quotas. Young married men, especially, he thought, would be favored in future enlistments.

Mr. Richard C. Conant, Massachusetts Welfare Commissioner, declared: "The first selections will be made very carefully. We have got to show that selection from welfare lists is the best way to do the job, or else the Government will take some other way for later quotas.

"The President's purpose is clear, and now that it is clearly understood, the assignment of men and other preparations should proceed swiftly and smoothly. It is clear that the President means first to drain off youth from the great pools of unemployment in the largest centers. He means not only to give them work, but to give them training and teaching."

Governor Ely Proclaims Be Kind to Animals Week

In a proclamation issued yesterday, Gov. Joseph B. Ely designated the week beginning April 17 as "Be Kind to Animals Week" and the Sunday following it, April 23, to be "Humane Sunday." Governor Ely called particular attention to statutes of Massachusetts with regard to animal protection which, he said, are considered as models often copied by other states and which date back as far as 1641.

He strongly urged "the teachers in our schools and all our citizens to continue to impress upon the minds of our youth the necessity and worthiness of kind and humane treatment to the dumb animals which have been placed in our care." He further urged religious leaders to call attention to this world-wide cause.

State Grand Army Opens Encampment

The opening of the sixty-seventh annual encampment of the Department of Massachusetts, Grand Army of the Republic, today brought together about 100 comrades of "those famous days in the '60's." Speaking before the gathering at Faneuil Hall, Comrade Edwin H. Lincoln, retiring department commander, reviewed the department's activities during the past year declaring the membership now totals 566, that nine posts have surrendered their charters and many now are functioning with only two members and some with but one.

Comrade Frederick H. Bishop of Wollaston, who for the past year has served as department senior vice-commander, was unanimously elected department commander for the ensuing year. The members also elected Comrade David King to serve as department senior vice-commander and Comrade George A. Gay of Pepperell, junior vice-commander.

Deery Is Charged With Disregarding Bank Authorities

Evidence of the disregard once manifested toward state banking authorities by John A. Deery, Salem banker serving a year in prison for illegal practices, is contained in a letter made public today by Mr. Joseph E. Warner, Attorney-General of Massachusetts. The letter was written by Deery to Mr. Roy A. Hovey, former bank commissioner, during the speculative boom which led up to the economic slump.

The information given by the Attorney-General discloses that Deery's reaction to a warning from Mr. Hovey that the capitalization of Deery's bank was being impaired by stock trading, brought forth an insolent letter from the convicted Salem banker. His reply to Mr. Hovey practically told the bank commissioner to mind his own business and also indicated that Deery did not intend "to let you or anyone else send me a letter as though I was a bohunk."

Mr. Warner released this information to the Massachusetts Legislative Committee on Banks and Banking in support of his recommendation that banks be prohibited from engaging in the sale of securities, and that bank officials engaging in illegal or hazardous practices may be removed by a state board of three members on complaint of the bank commissioner.

The inclosure of Deery's letter to Mr. Hovey was intended to show that "had the predecessor of the present commissioner the power which I now advocate, I believe the losses might have been averted," the Attorney-General stated. On Dec. 15, 1931, Mr. Arthur Guy, present bank commissioner, was obliged to close the Salem Trust Company. Deery was subsequently convicted of illegal banking practices and sentenced to a year in prison.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy tonight and Wednesday, with showers; not much change in temperature; minimum temperature tonight near 40; moderate easterly winds.

Maine: Cloudy tonight, followed by rain Wednesday; little change in temperature.

New Hampshire: Rain tonight and Wednesday; little change in temperature.

Vermont: Rain tonight and Wednesday; slightly warmer tonight.

Massachusetts and Connecticut: Showers tonight and Wednesday; slightly warmer in extreme north portion tonight.

Rhode Island: Showers tonight and Wednesday; little change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh easterly winds, shifting to northwest over extreme south portion Wednesday afternoon or night, and overcast weather with showers Wednesday, and over south portion tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	44	50	Montreal	38	50
Bismarck	18	30	Nantucket	42	48
Boston	43	49	New Orleans	74	78
Buffalo	50	60	New York	42	58
Calgary	22	38	Norfolk, Va.	54	78
Charleston	66	74	North Platte	24	46
Chicago	38	74	Philadelphia	44	64
Cincinnati	58	78	Phoenix, Ariz.	44	78
Denver	30	38	Pittsburgh	56	80
Eastport, Me.	36	48	Portland, Me.	40	48
Hatteras	68	76	Raleigh	52	84
Honolulu, T.H. 7 p.m. April 10	72	78	St Louis	40	70
			St. Paul	30	42
Helena, Mont.	32	40	Salt Lake City	30	42
Huron, S. D.	28	40	San Francisco	52	68
Jacksonville	64	74	Santa Fe, N.M.	30	48
Kansas City	38	54	Seattle	48	52
Key West	80	88	Tampa	70	82
Los Angeles	60	76	Washington	46	70
Memphis	48	78	Wichita, Kan.	34	56
Miami, Fla.	70	90	Williston, N.D.	16	28

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time April 11.
B—Maximum April 10.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 11:54 p. m., Wednesday 12:26 p. m.
Height of tides 11.1 feet, 9.9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:50 p. m.

Two Bank Bills Before Congress Differ in Details

Both Steagall and Glass Measures, However, Seek to Insure Deposits

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 11—Now pending before banking committees of Senate and House are bills to set up an insurance system for bank deposits.

The purpose of the bills is as simple as it is far-reaching. They would simply guarantee that depositors who put money into the insured banks would be able to get it out again. That is all the bill proposes, but the record of the past decade in bank failures and suspensions shows that it is one of the most revolutionary proposals in American legislation.

American banking is one of the biggest businesses of the country. Up to the present it has been one of the most unstable. The whole story is told in the fact that in the past dozen years, two out of every five American banks have suspended, and strewn their depositors' hard-earned money on the floor of the same financial sea in which they foundered.

Now—by an insurance system—it is proposed to change all this. Banks will be made unsinkable. The proposal is only comparable to a scheme for stabilizing some other of the great basic businesses of the country. More than merely stabilizing, the proposal is to guarantee the banking business. It is as though the hardware business, the coal business or some other line of private endeavor should come together under federal auspices for mutual insurance against loss to investors. Only on this gigantic scale can the proposal now pending be visualized.

Such a proposal cannot be undertaken in Congress without grave hesitation and many doubts. In fact, some sponsors of the bills are dubious, while differences already exist between tentative bills in the House and Senate committees.

The Senate bill, sponsored by Senator Carter Glass (D.) of Virginia, would extend the mutual deposit insurance provision only to member banks of the Reserve System under the strictest examination and regulation. The House bill, on the other hand, sponsored by Representative Henry B. Steagall of Alabama, would include state as well as national banks in its provisions.

This, at the outset, is a basic difference of view. Because of the difficulty it is believed Mr. William H. Woodin, Secretary of the Treasury, refrained from appearing before the Glass sub-committee today, but instead called Senator Glass to the Treasury, whence the two went to the White House for what is manifestly a crucial conference with President Roosevelt.

The general feeling is that Senator Glass, losing patience at last with the continued clashes over policy he has had with Representative Steagall, went to the White House to determine once and for all whether President Roosevelt backs the conservative or the radical financial school. If he supports Senator Glass, then the insurance proposal will be limited to Federal Reserve System members. Representative Steagall may be disciplined into permitting the bill to advance in the House in its more conservative form, and a fundamental turning-point in the banking reform campaign will have been passed.

Bank at Southbridge Permitted to Reopen

SOUTHBRIDGE, Mass., April 11 (AP)—The People's National Bank here reopened on an unrestricted basis today under a license granted by the comptroller of the currency. It had remained closed since the banking holiday declared by President Roosevelt.

Townspeople subscribed $50,000 for preferred stock in the bank to facilitate the reopening.

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Events Tonight

Zonta Club of Boston: Supper, 177 Tremont Street, 6, and meeting, Edison Rooms, 39 Boylston Street, 7.

Boston Credit Men's Association: Annual meeting and dinner, elections, speaking program, Boston Chamber of Commerce, 6.

Webster Inn, Phi Delta Phi: Dinner in honor of Prof. Homer Albers, dean of Boston University Law School, Hotel Bradford, 7.

Y. W. C. A.: "Armenian Night," speaking and entertainment program, 190 Beacon Street, 7:30.

Longy School of Music: Open house concert by Miss Elena Barberi, pianist, 44 Church Street, Cambridge, 8:15.

New England Railroad Club: Dinner and meeting, Hotel Statler, 6:30.

Women's Relief Corps: Dinner and dance, Hotel Statler, 6.

Boston Tufts Club: Dinner, University Club, 40 Trinity Place, 6:30.

Massachusetts Department, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War: Reception and ball, Hotel Somerset, 8.

Music

Symphony Hall—John Charles Thomas, 8:30 p. m.

Theaters

Plymouth—"The Piccoli," 8:30.
Fine Arts—"Le Million," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.
Majestic—"The Struggle for a Mother," 8:30.
Tremont—"Mussolini Speaks," 2:30, 8:20.

Events Tomorrow

New England Hotel Women's Relief Association: Meeting and luncheon, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 10.

Massachusetts Department, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War: Annual encampment, meetings, Lorimer Hall, Tremont Temple, 9:15 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Wednesday Morning Club: Meeting, art appreciation talk, Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Boston Woman's Civics Club: Meeting, talk, Hotel Brunswick, 2:15.

Camp Fire Girls of Greater Boston: Anniversary celebrations, theme, "Making the Most of Me," through April 18.

Boston Chamber of Commerce: Conference on "Boston Business and Reconstruction," Chamber of Commerce Building, 12:30.

Women's Republican Club: Talk, "Memories of Louisa M. Alcott and the Alcott Family," by Mrs. Robert M. Read, 46 Beacon Street, 11.

Harvard University: Lecture in German on "Baroque Architecture of Wurzburg," by Prof. Wilhelm Kohler, Germanic Museum, 4.

Children's Museum of Boston: New England Arts and Crafts Exhibit, through May 15; lectures, "Scandinavia," 10, and "Winging Northward," 2:30; Clipping Club meeting, 4. Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Modern Woodcuts, Miss Maginnis, 11.

First in annual entertainment series, camera studies of old Quebec, benefit New England Peabody Home for Crippled Children, Hotel Vendome, 11.

Junior League Clubhouse: Talk, by Mr. Edouard Lindeman, of School of Social Service in New York, 3:30:

Exhibition and sale of doll houses, benefit unemployed draftsmen, 280 Dartmouth Street, through April 24.

Boston Rotary Club: Luncheon meeting, address, "The Coming World's Economic Conference," by Mr. George B. Boorbach of Harvard, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Citizens' Committee on the Cause and Cure of Crime: Meeting, address, "Wages for Prisoners in Massachusetts?" by Mr. Cameron W. Forbes, former Ambassador to Japan, Eliott Hall, 25 Beacon Street, 4.

New England Anti-Vivisection League: Opening of new headquarters, 6 Park Street, 1 to 5.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Le Million," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.
Majestic—"The Struggle for a Mother," 2:30 p. m.
Tremont—"Mussolini Speaks," 2:30, 8:20.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days, except Mondays, 9 to 4; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Modern woodcuts; the Charlotte Beebe Wilbur Collection of English Silver; modern illustrated books. Paintings by the New England Society of Contemporary Art opening April 12.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court), The Fenway — Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11; and other hours by appointment; music at 2:45. Open Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free; music at 2; closed on national holidays.

Fogg Art Museum, Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibitions: Fifteenth and early sixteenth century German prints; recent gifts; purchases and loans, including drawings from the Loeser Collection and Japanese color prints from the Duel Collection; eighteenth century American pictures, silver and furniture. Special Exhibition, water colors by modern American artists. Through April.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain — Open free week days and holidays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., Sundays, 1:30 to 5 o'clock. Special exhibition: Arts and Crafts of New England, including paper making, Paul Revere pottery, leather, weaving, pewter, brass, copper, china, glass and wood whittling, April 1 through May 15. This exhibition was assembled by cooperation of the Society of Arts and Crafts of Boston, and will continue through May 15.

Jordan Marsh Company Exhibition Gallery, ninth floor, Annex—Annual exhibition of paintings by New England artists. (No closing date assigned.)

Boston Athenaeum, 10½ Beacon Street—Engraved portraits from the Athenaeum's collection. Through April 15.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings of the Rocky Mountains by Marion Boyd Allen, and water colors by Marion Monks Chase. Through April 15.

Grace Horne Galleries, Dartmouth and Stuart Streets—Paintings of flowers by 20 artists. No closing date assigned.

Children's Art Center, 30 Rutland Street—Animal drawings by the Russian artist, V. Vatagin. Through month of April.

Germanic Museum, Kirkland Street and Divinity Avenue, Harvard University, Cambridge—General exhibition of Teutonic art. Also special exhibition of reproductions of German Gothic and Renaissance drawings. Through April 30.

Boston City Club, Ashburton Place—Etchings by William Meyerowitz. April 10-24.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Carved birds, by Francis G. Shaw. Through April 15.

The Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Landscape paintings by Emile A. Gruppe. Through April 15.

Goodman-Walker Galleries, 607 Boylston Street—Recent paintings and drawings by Emanuele Romano. (No closing date assigned.

Women's City Club of Boston, 40 Beacon Street — Exhibition posters published by the Patronato Nacional del Turismo. Through April 15.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, Inc., 7 Ashburton Place—Exhibition fine colored facsimiles of drawings by the masters in the fifteenth and seventeenth centuries. Through April.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue —Landscapes in water color by William Chester Woolner. April 10-21. Open 10 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 4:30 p. m.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 264 Boylston Street — Arts and handicraft exhibition. April 17-22 (10 a. m. to 6 p. m.).

Boston Public Library—Exhibition of books (Treasure Room); Better Homes Week exhibit (Exhibition Room); exhibition books illustrative of development of the alphabet. April 10-16.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

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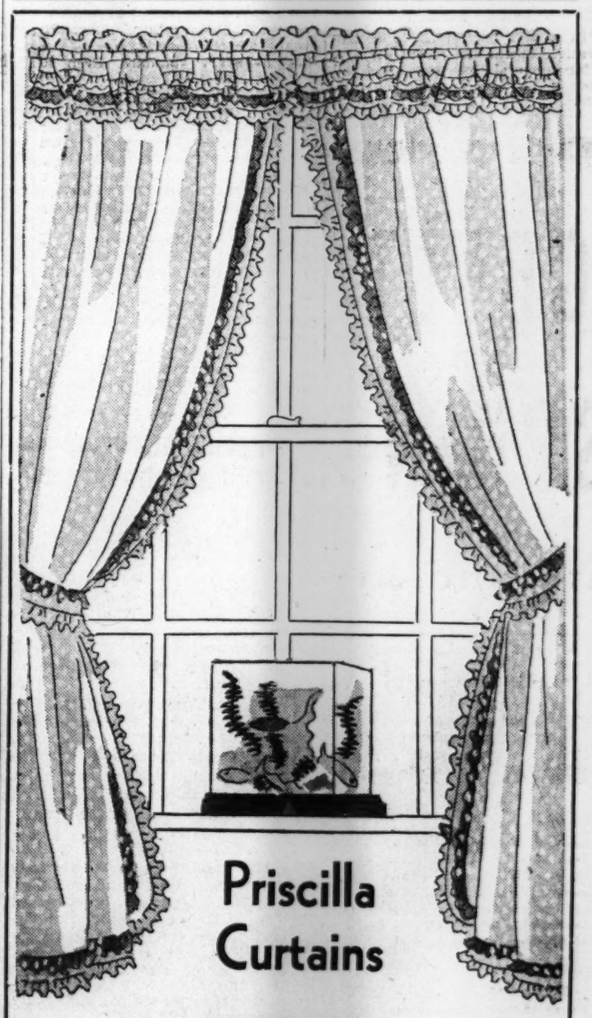
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Roper Forecasts Lowering Bars To Trade of Nations

Necessity of Bringing the Tariffs Down Stressed by Cabinet Member

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 11—The new American trade policy, which is based on a willingness to buy as well as an attempt to sell, was proclaimed in a nation-wide radio speech last night by Mr. Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, as America's contribution to the success of the World Economic Conference and the revival of world trade.

And today, as if his previous remarks and Mr. Roper's speech were not enough, Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, vigorously struck out against the high tariff protests which have greeted the announcement that the Administration intended to do its share in bringing tariffs down.

Discussing a widely quoted editorial statement that lower tariffs would endanger American industry, Mr. Hull dryly observed that that antiquated, obsolete and bewhiskered remark should have been made 60 years ago. He referred people who talk about cheap foreign labor to the 13,000,000 American unemployed, who have been thrown out of their jobs indefinitely under the operation of the highest tariffs in American history.

The whole basis of world trade, Mr. Hull reiterated again, is mutually profitable exchange. Lowered tariffs, he insisted, will avoid injury to any industry, but, on the contrary, will place farming, manufacturing, mining on a heartier and more prosperous basis. He declared that there is a long list of commodities which the United States could exchange for products which it does not produce, or whose production is not economically justifiable. Specialized articles, handmade products and many others might well be admitted in exchange for American surpluses, he said.

Then, in a striking statement, Mr. Hull gave the credo of the new American economic policy. He said, "For every dollar you shut out of the American market, you shut in from $3 to $5 worth of surplus American products, you curtail production here, and you throw labor out of employment.

This new policy, which underlies all the preparation for the world negotiations to begin soon in Washington, has already brought encouragement to many nations. That two leading Cabinet members should within three weeks lay utmost stress on bringing down American tariffs is no coincidence. A week ago President Roosevelt announced that he would shortly ask Congress for authority to negotiate lower tariffs and legislation to this effect is almost ready to send to the legislators.

Profitable Exchange

"In spite of our efforts to deceive ourselves during the recent years, it is fundamental that we cannot sell goods to other nations without permitting them to sell goods to us," Mr. Roper said. "This means a mutually profitable exchange of surpluses.

"This points to the highway of fair play. It looks to the fact that we have no right to expect more generous treatment on the part of other nations, with respect to our exports, than we are willing to accord to them in return. This does not mean that we should open the American market unrestrictedly to the competitive products that can be sold here by other countries more cheaply than we can produce them.

"The principle of fair play at home implies consideration for our own manufacturers and for our farmers and other workers. The new policy would be helpful to all American producers who are at all efficient. But it should not imply protection for a few special interests at the expense of the American consuming public.

Mr. Roper's speech, reinforcing the declarations of the Secretary of State, is viewed as a firm announcement to the world that the United States is now entering with them a thoroughly businesslike negotiation, in which the Washington Government is prepared to pay its share. Such an announcement, there can be no doubt, will be one of the most widely discussed and weighed statements of American policy so far addressed to the governments of Europe.

Anxious Queries

Meanwhile besides the 11 powers which have been officially invited to the Washington talks, a number of small European powers are expressing anxious queries. Their envoys in Washington are being told that all will be welcomed, and can share fully in any discussions concerning the world economic conference.

This assurance has not entirely satisfied the Little Entente, which has acquired increased authority now by treating foreign affairs en bloc through a single envoy. Poland, Spain, and Belgium are also concerned. But it is certain the State Department will do its utmost to indicate that reasons of practical arrangement limited the original invitations to eleven, and that any other interested powers may consider themselves just as freely privileged.

A list of topics has been published which President Roosevelt is said to be anxious to discuss with the coming envoys, in the order named: Silver, wheat, copper, tariffs, and currency. In well-informed circles, this list is not taken dogmatically. The President, for political reasons, is anxious to satisfy the clamorous outcry in silver-producing states for international agreement to boost the price of that commodity.

Nobody From India

But it is significantly pointed out that the lot of those invited to Washington contain no representative of the Government of India, which is perhaps the greatest unstable factor in the silver price situation. Although Mr. Ramsay MacDonald can commit India to a great degree, if silver conversations of fundamental import were really contemplated it would have been necessary to invite an Indian delegate.

Moreover, it is fully realized that scarcely another nation shares the sentiment of certain American groups for the establishment of a dual monetary standard. Even to secure agreement among central banks to purchase stocks of silver for their reserves, as is now discussed, would seem to change silver from a commodity to a mystic symbol of value like gold. And few nations, not even the United States, are ready for this step. The most that can be anticipated, and this has been in sight since last fall when the economic conference agenda was drafted at Geneva, is an encouragement of wider use of silver as a subsidiary currency.

Best observers here expect President Roosevelt to place the approaching talks on a broad plane, with reducing tariffs and stabilizing currencies as the chief problems. This goal has already been indicated by the President and by his principal advisers.

Northern New York Utilities

Northern New York Utilities, Inc., for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, report net income of $736,941 after taxes, depreciation, interest, amortization, etc., compared with $751,973 in 1931.

'Geared Wheel' Ambassador Arrives

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DR. LUIS MACHADO AT MIAMI

Officials of Rotary International Greet Dr. Machado, Who Is Now On 20,000-Mile Air Cruise of West Indies, South and Central America in the Interests of Constructive Rotary Program. Left to right: A. VIETA, Former President Rotary of Havana; A. L. EVANS, Secretary Miami Rotary; MRS. HENRY SHAW; DR. LUIS MACHADO (at Mrs. Shaw's left); KEITH PHILLIPS, Ex-President Miami Rotary; HENRY SHAW, Miami Rotary Club, and JUAN A. CALVA, Colombian Consul.

Havana Attorney On Airplane Tour For Rotary Clubs

Dr. Machado to Transport Good-Will Message to South America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—As the first official representative and ambassador of good will for Rotary International, the world-wide organization of prominent business men of varied occupations and professions, Dr. Luis Machado, attorney of Havana, Cuba, has been chosen to make an extensive tour of the Latin-American countries.

Dr. Machado left Miami via Pan American Airways and will travel some 20,000 miles throughout the West Indies, Central and South America visiting each of the Rotary club districts in this extensive territory, in order to carry to Rotarians the very latest information concerning ways and means of accomplishing Rotary's constructive program. He will also carry information concerning the international Rotary convention which is to be held in the United States during the coming summer.

Dr. Machado will circle the Caribbean and the entire continent of South America and return to Miami—all in a period of five weeks, including his stop-overs at various ports and a week in Rio and a pause of same duration in the Buenos Aires district. This quick time is made possible because of efficient air transportation.

The distinguished official will be met at various ports by committees of Rotary International and much good should result not only for that organization but in creating new understanding and good will between the republics of the West Indies, South and Central America, Cuba and the United States.

Dr. Luis Machado y Ortega is a native of Cuba. He studied law at the University of Havana and is at present one of the city's leading attorneys. He is widely known in commercial, social and literary circles throughout the republic. He is the author of several books and in 1919, when but 21 years old, was a member of the delegation which represented Cuba at the Versailles peace conference.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Clara S. Harsh, Waverly, N. Y.
Glenn B. Atcheson, Minneapolis, Minn.
Miss K. Bunnell, London, Eng.
Margaret G. Chalmers, Riverside, R. I.
Vivian Calvert, Riverside, R. I.
Dorothy M. Snow, London, Eng.
Mrs. Mary M. White, Port Huron, Mich.

Democrats Ready To Expedite Arms Embargo Measure

House Rules Committee Affords Right of Way for Final Vote

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 11—The House Rules Committee yesterday reported favorably a special rule for the Roosevelt-supported arms embargo resolution, conferring authority on the President to forbid exports of arms to belligerent nations in any part of the world.

Party leadership immediately swung into line with plans for bringing the measure up for a final vote and ending the unexplained delay which has held the resolution in the Rules Committee for nearly a week. Its passage in the House is accepted as a foregone conclusion.

Considerable opposition has developed against the measure, primarily among Republicans, despite the fact that the same proposal was indorsed for former President Hoover during the previous Congress.

This opposition will undoubtedly delay its adoption in the Senate, but it is expected that Democratic Party control will be strong enough to force it through.

The authority conferred on the President by resolution would make it possible for him to ban arms shipments to all parts of the world subject to the condition that he first obtains the coöperation of such other arms manufacturing nations as he may deem necessary.

Maintenance of Peace Seen in Arms Embargo

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 11—Declaring that "murkiness of thought" and "sophistries" are being invoked to prevent passage of the arms embargo bill now pending before Congress, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, chairman of the New York State Political Committee of the League of Nations Association and vice-chairman of the association's national political committee, yesterday laid an appeal before New York's two Senators and 43 Representatives to support the bill as essential to the maintenance of world peace.

A similar appeal is going to the New York congressional bloc from the association's members throughout the State in conjunction with its nation-wide drive to persuade the national legislature of the importance of the bill designed to empower the President to declare an arms embargo when necessary for the preservation of world peace.

The association's political committee is following carefully the plans of the opposition to the embargo bill, Mrs. Laidlaw's letter states.

Vehicles Use Coal Gas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWCASTLE, Eng.—According to a report in Industrial Britain the use of coal gas to drive road vehicles is spreading throughout this country. An omnibus is being put into service here which derives its power from gas instead of petrol. It is claimed that operating costs are cut by half.

Models of Modern Tenements Show New York Housing Needs

Contrasted to Dingy, Airless Flats, New Buildings Offer Conditions Unknown to 1,800,000 Persons Now Living in Condemned Structures

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 11 — Dark, dingy, crowded tenements, many of them condemned by the investigation of 1900, in which 1,800,000 New Yorkers now live are depicted in a housing exhibition at the New School for Social Research side by side with model buildings constructed in European cities and proposed for construction in the United States.

The exhibition has been arranged by the Public Housing Conference, a group of individuals and organizations interested in good housing, who have sponsored a bill in the state Legislature to enable the city to acquire land and erect buildings for rental at small sums. The exhibition is open to the public daily until April 19.

Mr. Raymond O'Neil of Chicago and the group of Chicago artists who made the series of small stage models comprising the display have traced the evolution of dwellings from the days of caves and tents, showing the first American settlements where everybody shared alike in comforts and privations and took an active part in government, to the present time of smoky, congested city streets and corrupt municipal governments.

Having indicated how people have gotten into the wrong kind of homes they are now attempting to illustrate how they may get out of them. A lonely woman is shown stooping over the wash tub in her dark, airless cellar, while the next model is of a community laundry where a group of women are chatting happily over their work. The same woman sits by herself in a dark living room side by side with the new type living room open to the sun on all sides and with cross currents of air while a flat room provides play space for children, for open-air meals, for naps and recreation. The crowded quarters of the small apartment are contrasted with community recreation rooms in the new buildings with tables for reading and stages for entertainment.

One section of the exhibition shows the steps by which Mr. and Mrs. Would-be Home-Owners buy the wrong land from a glib salesman and then invite the mortgage bees to settle all over the new building with its about-to-leak roof, and about-to-crack plaster walls, and bout-to-settle timbers. What the city could do to protect such people is shown in another set of models providing for municipal planning, with loans for home-building.

There are photographs of garden suburbs in England, new tenement construction in London, municipal-tenements in Vienna, and projects in cities of Holland, Germany and Belgium.

Teamwork in Movies Advocated by Hays

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., April 11 (AP)—Organization for savings in film distribution, decentralization of producer-owned theaters and recognition that the film industry "is likewise an art," are a part of the economy program urged by Mr. Will H. Hays.

Presenting his annual presidential report to leaders of the Association of Motion Picture Producers in conference here, Mr. Hays barely touched the salary question which is causing screen players open concern. Compensation can be and is being adjusted to meet the standards of the times, he said. Later, he added that "the principal ingredient of Hollywood's product is not celluloid, but people."

Without direct mention of anti-trust laws, Mr. Hays said: "We are still pinioned to elaborate and wasteful methods of film distribution by antiquated laws that confuse organization with monopoly. But there are signs, on the basis of a recent court decision, that large economies might be possible in distribution costs through proper organization."

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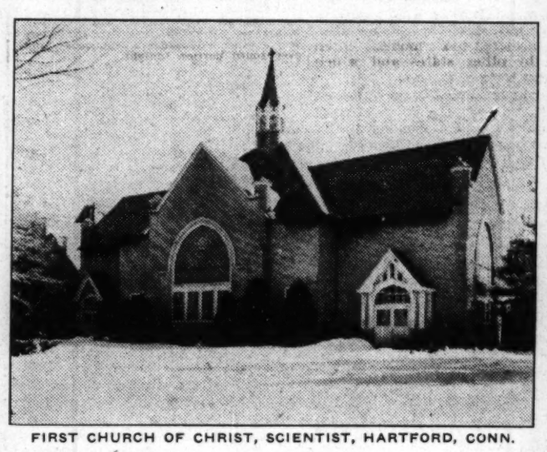

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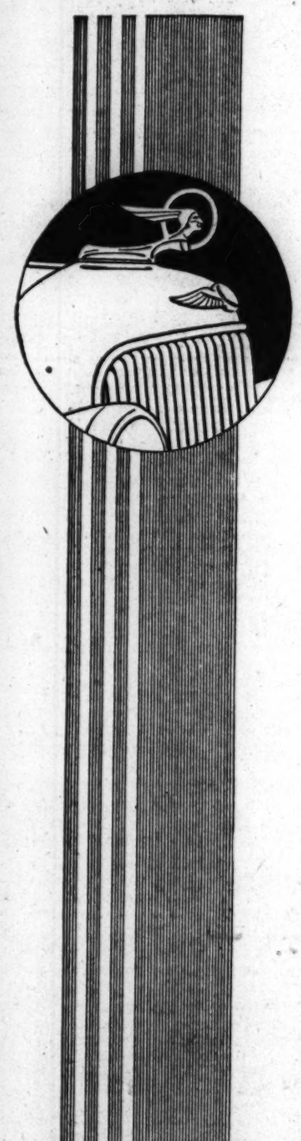

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Pontiac—the Economy Straight Eight—has a wheelbase of 115 inches.

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Britain to Abolish Slums of Nation By Work Program

City Authorities Urged to Make Survey of Housing

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Nation-wide slum clearance is to be undertaken as part of the new expansionist policy upon which the Government is embarking to bring idle hands and idle bank balances together.

Sir Hilton Young, Minister of Health, has circularized municipal authorities throughout Britain calling upon them to prepare "as a matter of urgency" surveys of slums each within its own area, together with schemes for dealing with them within a fixed time. Speaking at Chelsea recently Sir Hilton said that the whole driving force of the Government both financial and administrative would help on the movement to a conclusion. "It can and will be done," Sir Hilton declared, "because public opinion is behind it."

An example of the pressure that is being brought to bear upon the Government in this direction was afforded at the last meeting of the London County Council. At this meeting a motion to spend more on such schemes was met by an assurance from Sir William Ray, chairman of the government committee on local expenditure, that supplementary estimates would be asked for as soon as the treasury announced that capital expenditure had become advantageous.

Mr. Henry L. Simonds, vice-president of the London Chamber of Commerce, meanwhile suggests the formation of a non-political board to speed up capital expenditures upon a national scale. Sir Edward Penton, former Mayor of St. Marylebone, London, says that some such courageous policy alone can lift "the shadow of fear which darkens our prospects today."

Variety of Transport Aids Today's Traveler

(Continued from Page 1)

presence or absence of the others naturally has an influence.

When Mr. Traveler wants speed alone he, of course, literally takes the air, the plane being the fastest means of conveyance yet devised. Air travel usually costs more, and noise and weather conditions may detract from its pleasure; but the machines are now relatively comfortable and —Mr. Traveler must get there on time.

If his pocketbook directs the choice he looks up motorous schedules. The bus lacks many elements of comfort and convenience and requires, on the average, about twice as much time as the train, but it is relatively lower in price.

Can Always Take a Train

If Mr. Traveler must get there quickly and he finds the air trip a little too expensive, the railroad is held to be the logical medium. It is faster than the bus and cheaper than the plane, and includes certain elements of comfort lacking in both the others.

Perhaps few consider comfort before speed and economy, this factor being rather a deciding issue between modes of travel which satisfy equally the first two requirements. But those who care nothing for time might choose the water route if the destination were within reach of a continuous navigable waterway with a regular passenger service. Water rates are low, lower than bus rates in many cases where the distance is about the same, but boats are so much slower and so restricted as to routes that water travel, for all its economy, is seldom considered a serious competitor with either bus or rail.

And comfort, after all, is somewhat a matter of individual tastes. One person may consider a Pullman section the acme of ease while another more at home with the rolling motion of a ship may prefer a stateroom and the freedom of the deck of a steamer.

Pleasure as a feature of any importance is offered almost exclusively by the boats, a large share of the nation's waterway passenger travel, especially in the lakes and along the coasts, being based on this type of business. In fact, boats capable of greater speed often purposely prolong the schedule so as to provide more time for enjoyment of scenery and the various diversions and types of entertainment aboard ship.

But What of the Band?

Diversion, in the literal sense of the word, was offered first, however, by a railroad, although for rather a different reason than might be supposed. After the "Best Friend" blew up in 1831, when the fireman sat on the safety valve to stop the noise of escaping steam, many persons, apprehensive of another explosion, were reluctant to ride close to the locomotive.

To overcome this, the company added behind the tender a flat car on which a colored band played, to "divert" attention from, or drown out, the noise of the escaping steam.

Contentions of air line operators that the saving of time by plane actually makes up for the slight added cost by eliminating hotel and meal expenses, must, of course, be considered, as well as the improvements in comfort and convenience in the large modern air liners. Likewise bus lines advertise comfortable, deep-cushioned seats, roomy and easy-riding coaches, sleeping accommodations on the largest transcontinental buses, and other attractive features. Railroads emphasize personal service, competition having forced them to offer the best in this line.

Faced with the choice of a means of travel, Mr. Traveler in fancy, from a vantage point far above, looks down upon the great puzzle-like network of railroads, highways, rivers, and airways, and if he is good at solving puzzles finds that there are about 260,000 miles of railroad in the United States and about 300,000 miles of bus routes. He sees also about 25,000 miles of navigable waters, but only a small portion of this distance, mostly on the Great Lakes and along the coasts, is served by passenger vessels, and not all sections connect with the other, even indirectly.

Then there are the 28,000 miles of air routes which, he remembers, have been developed in the short span of about 10 years, indicating that although the plane is now a competitor of the railroad and bus line in but a very restricted area, it occupies a vital and rapidly growing place in the nation's transportation system. A steady increase in the number of planes flashing over those sky routes, he also notes, foreshadows a greater service in this field.

Automobile Leads Them All

Yet when one comes to appraise the proportions in which traveling America cast its votes for motor, rail or other land transportation in a recent year by its actual use of one or the other, he finds that by far the largest amount of traveling was done not by any of the commercial means of transport—those who "carry for hire" as the legal saying goes—but was done on the wheels of the private automobile.

In this case as in some others the statistics for total passenger miles are somewhat scrambled. The most authentic available figure for aggregate mileage covered by persons in automobiles in a year is at best only an estimate, and who can say how much of this was rolled up on city streets and how much in touring? The figure for electric lines once included considerable interurban riding, but now is very largely urban. Buses may take one either to the other side of town or the other side of the state. Even the steam railroad depends in a degree upon Mr. Commuter just as it does on Mr. Cross Country Traveler.

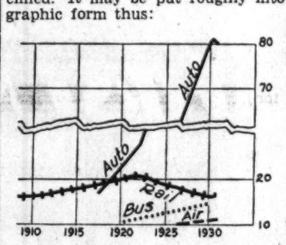
But lumping all this travel together, city and intercity, one finds that Americans in 1931 rode approximately 332,000,000,000 miles by automobile, 35,000,000,000 on street cars or other electric rail lines, about 23,000,000,000 by motorbus, largely in cities, not quite 22,000,000,000 on steam passenger trains, and about 5,000,000,000 by airplane—all this in the standard terms of one passenger carried one mile.

When, however, one excludes, as well as may be, the urban movement, such as by street car, city buses and railroad commutation trains, the resultant picture of Mr. Average American's annual journeyings—whether to visit Aunt Susie, to sell orders of hardware or to view the beauties of nature—looks something like this:

These, at least, were about the proportions in 1931. But it is well known that such proportions are never static. Public preference is always changing. And the alert passenger agent, for whatever medium in this competition to serve the traveler, always inquires "What is the trend?" And "What can I do to swing it my way?"

Shows Changing Trend

This trend, consulting again the passenger-mileage figures, this time in comparison with those for sample years a decade or so ago, shows a decline for the railroads, a huge increase for the private automobile, a moderate one for the motorbus and a rapid gain for the airplane. Since 1930 all but air travel declined. It may be put roughly into graphic form thus:



The authorities for these figures include: Communication Agencies and Social Life, by Malcolm M. Willey, and Stuart A. Rice; The American Transporation Problem, compiled by the Brookings Institution; and Statistics of Railways in the United States, compiled by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Transport in Variety

But to go back to Mr. Sightseer and his family. The trip from New York to San Francisco by rail, highway, water, and air, involved not only the use of all four modes of travel, or rather all five, for they were taken to the station in New York by a private automobile, but illustrated, by its successive steps, some of the factors governing the selection of transportation services The family took the train from New York to Montreal because it offered the same opportunity for sightseeing as the bus and made the trip in greater comfort in a much shorter time. The ride by regular passenger steamer around to the mouth of the St. Lawrence was out of the question in their case, and the trip by air was considered more expensive at this point than the saving of time would warrant.

The boat was chosen for the next leg of the journey because of the scenery and the many facilities for entertainment and pleasure. Time was sufficient for the leisurely voyage which took them past the rapids and the Thousand Islands, into Lake Ontario and through its sister lakes to Chicago. The saving in money also helped make up for the expense of the air ride from Chicago to Denver, which was decided upon because it covered a wide expanse of rather monotonous country in a matter of a few hours instead of a few days.

Next comes the Rocky Mountain region, and how better to view the grandeur of this country than from the cushion of a motorbus? Always aboveground, seldom screened from the landscape by the towering sides of a blasted-out right-of-way, and climbing and twisting with the regular highway, the bus offers probably the best medium from which to obtain an unbroken view of the beauties of this district.

How Will You Travel?

Then, returning to New York, the Sightseers provide further illustrations of circumstances determining the mode of travel. Mr. Sightseer is called suddenly back to his office on urgent business—must be there in 48 hours. The airplane, of course, gets him there, with time to spare. Mrs. Sightseer next finds she must hurry home. The air ride is too expensive to warrant the saving of time in her case, and the bus would take a little too long. She compromises very satisfactorily by choosing the railroad.

Later the children, accompanied by a relative, return by taking the bus across country to New York, there being no particular hurry, and still more sightseeing being a major attraction.

Thus one family finds over a route which others might plan differently, the usefulness of at least four means of transport.

How will you travel? Assuming the family automobile and its cares are to be left at home, railroad and motorbuses will convey you, with varying advantages, to almost any desired destination; air lines will carry you between points in the more populous regions; while water routes are available for pleasure or to take you to limited destinations.

These four modes of travel, each with its distinct attractions and appeals, each with its own logical field of service, and each with advantages desired by certain persons under certain circumstances, stand bravely at attention, awaiting your decision and your command. How will you travel?

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TORONTO CANADA

The Editor's Puzzle

80

"Well," said the publisher to the editorial writer, "this is one case in which you can't blow alternately hot and cold. Have you seen the vacation weather a financial crisis, the will of the people, the should be set against a repetition."

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page)

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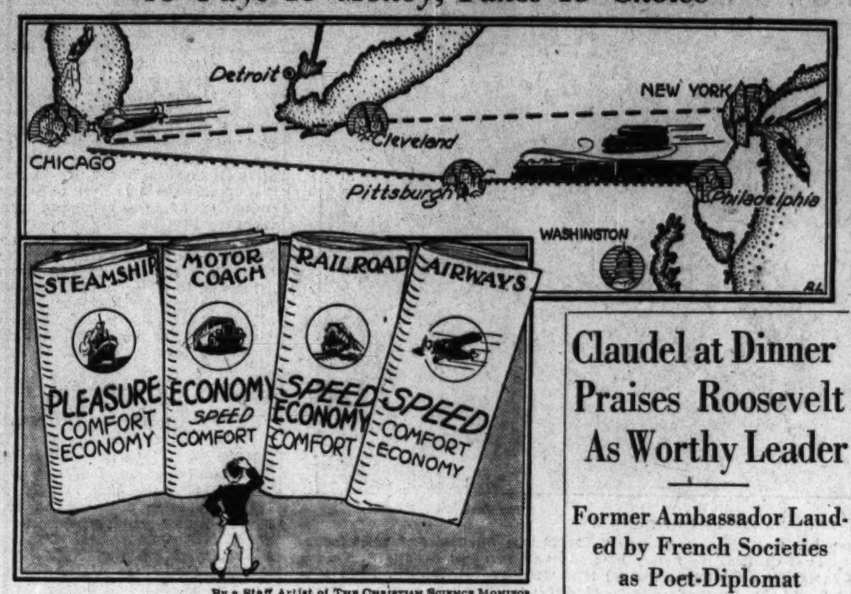

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Top—Graph Shows Train, Plane, and Bus Leaving New York for Chicago at the Same Time and Approximate Relative Distance of Each at End of Six Hours. Bottom—Illustrating Variety in Transport.

Claudel at Dinner Praises Roosevelt As Worthy Leader

Former Ambassador Lauded by French Societies as Poet-Diplomat

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 11—With a tribute to President Roosevelt as "a chief worthy of America," M. Paul Claudel, terminated six years as French Ambassador to the United States as guest with Madame Claudel at a dinner arranged by nine French and Franco-American societies here last night.

The French Ambassador will leave New York with his wife Saturday to take over his new diplomatic post in Belgium. His farewell to the nation was delivered on the eve of the arrival here of the newly appointed French Ambassador to Washington, M. André Lefebvre de la Boulaye.

M. Claudel in his speech described a restive Europe, but was of the belief that many things today were to be interpreted as minimizing the peril of war—the strengthening of the desire for peace out of the strong imprint the terrors of war had made on the consciousness of nations; the clearing house afforded by the League of Nations for international difficulties and the increasingly important place being taken by the United States in the council of nations on behalf of conciliation and justice.

One of the "most solid and comforting of all these indications of assurance and hope upon which we need to lean during thees days of stress," he continued, was the new American President's power of leadership.

"America is at present enjoying the best fortune that can befall a great nation," he continued. "She has a chief worthy of her, in whom a most admirable energy is coupled with that lucidity, that talent to simplify, that force of persuasion, that sweeping generosity without which there are no leaders of men.

"It is, therefore, with a heart full of hope that I leave America. The difficulties before us are great, but the six years that I have spent among you would have availed nothing if they had not convinced me that America is great enough to overcome them."

Seven other speakers paid tribute to M. Claudel's statesmanship and his contributions to world peace and to literature. They were M. Jean Tillier, of the French Chamber of Commerce of the U. S.; Mr. William D. Guthrie, of the French-America Society of New York; Mr. Jean B. Zacharie, of the French-speaking Societies of New York; Mr. Pierre Cartier, of the Alliance Française of New York; Mr. Lucien Jouvaud, of the French Benevolent Society of New York; Mr. William Nelson Cromwell, of the American Society of the French Legion of Honor, and Mr. Frank D. Pavey, of the Federation of the Alliance Française in the United States and Canada.

Mme. Claudel was presented with a bouquet of roses, the joint gift of the sponsoring organizations, as "a tribute to the dignity, grace and charm with which she presided at the French Embassy."

International Money Supported

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World Note Issue Backed by Economists; Basel Bank Could Be Utilized in Plan

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By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Special European Correspondence

PARIS—For some time the proposal of an international note issue which would facilitate exchanges, stimulate commerce, and bring about a readjustment of prices, has been considered by economists; but the matter has been brought to a head by the discussion relative to the forthcoming World Economic Conference, and references have been made to it by such experts as Mr. J. M. Keynes and Sir Josiah Stamp.

It may or may not be a solution that is immediately desirable or possible. There are advantages and disadvantages. There are difficulties and risks. How far it would institute a duplication of currencies, and how far it may be regarded as inflation, require careful thought. The technical problems involved would not be easy to solve, and it is possible that there would be unforeseen and surprising results in practice.

Yet it cannot be denied that the proposal is extremely interesting, and would appear to have much to commend it. When an authority like Sir Josiah declares that no better method of international action in the realm of monetary agencies has been put forward, it is clear that the idea of an international note issue is making headway and must be taken seriously.

♦ ♦ ♦

It would not be necessary to devise new machinery were the scheme to be perfected and put into operation. There exists at Basel the Bank for International Settlements. As yet, though it has fully justified itself, it has not fulfilled all the expectations that were, perhaps too optimistically, entertained at its foundation. Its immediate business was to facilitate the payment of reparations and of debts. That object is disappearing but the International Bank has gone for beyond its original narrow purpose. It has, for example, played its part as a medium for bringing together the heads of the leading banks of emission, and it has intervened when its services have been required in plans for assisting and stabilizing national currency.

Recently Mr. Leon Fraser, who since its institution has worked arduously to organize it, was appointed to full command. He is not only capable of the hardest spadework, but has far-reaching views of the ultimate utility of the International Bank.

The possibility of an issue which would fulfill the rôle of an international currency was contemplated by many at the inception of the bank. But doubtless the Bank had first to prove that it could live. It had to show that it could fulfill a variety of functions and to obtain—a slow process—the confidence of the central banks. To limit its future by the accomplishments of its earliest years would be a mistake. First, it had to be established; then it had to become competent; and finally it should develop with the development of conceptions of international finance.

♦ ♦ ♦

"After all," says Sir Josiah, "it took the Bank of England over a century to become the bankers' bank. We must not imagine that central bank sovereignty will be ceded to any material extent to an international body, except under the pressure of dire necessity, which can act quickly, or by the gradual growth of international collective thinking in financial matters, which is of necessity very slow."

Sir Arthur Salter in his book "Recovery" has a good deal to say on the utilization of the Bank of International Settlements in relation to money, gold, and prices; but there is one particular paragraph which is highly suggestive. "It could," he says, "save unnecessary movements of gold, arrange temporary aid where it was needed, and in time exercise the same salutary influence on national central banks as the latter do on the general banking policy of their own countries. It might even, if the requisite resources and powers were given, issue its own notes based on gold, and these notes might be included in national currency reserve or ultimately even constitute the legal standard for these currencies."

Clearly a world currency calls for great international trust, and could hardly operate in a nationalistic world. But events are driving economists to a realization of its need.

Leviathan to Resume Work

NEW YORK, April 11 (AP)—The Leviathan, flagship of the American merchant marine, will resume transatlantic operation on April 25, it was announced yesterday, indicating that the United States Shipping Board will not take back the liner at this time.

Communist Activity Exposed in Bulgaria

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulg.—Vigorous attempts by Communists to introduce Bolshevist ideas into the Bulgarian army have been disclosed. A series of meetings held by Communist National Representatives among the soldiers and underofficers in the garrison town of Tartar Pazardjik resulted in the arrest of 25 persons, including eight belonging to the army and one member of Parliament.

The War Minister, in a speech describing Communist propaganda among the soldiers, called upon the National Assembly to come to his aid, and urged public opinion not to leave the army alone in its fight against this propaganda.

Communism is also reported to have gained a footing in the schools here, and groups of armed students were found recently. A number of teachers, also, are believed to be adherents of the movement. Bourgeois public opinion is becoming aroused at this development and committees for leading the fight on Communism are being formed all over the country.

Estonia Concerned Over Export Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TALLINN, Estonia — Concern is being felt in Estonia over the country's falling export trade. The Waba Maa, well-known Estonian newspaper, gives a short survey of the dangers which threaten important export articles.

The export quota for butter last year brought Estonia 15,500,000 crowns, $4,190,000, in foreign currency, but it is anticipated that both Germany and France will reduce their quotas of butter. The fish and egg export, which last year amounted to 1,100,000 crowns, will probably be restricted by new customs duties in Germany. Fish exports, which brought Estonia 400,000 crowns last year—principally from Germany—may be maintained through English, Dutch and Czechoslovakian markets.

Timber and cellulose exports last year amounted to 7,500,000 crowns, but difficulties are experienced this year in competing with Scandinavian countries in the French market, as the Scandinavians are of the gold standard. The prospects for flax and bacon are, however, a little better since prices show a rising tendency.

Moto Meter Gauge & Equipment

Moto Meter Gauge & Equipment Corporation reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net loss of $269,962 after depreciation, interest and other charges, compared with a net loss of $527,048 in 1931.

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Tampa Flower Show Coincides With Meetings of Garden Clubs

Receives Delegates to State and National Gatherings at Its Yearly Blossom Festival Where 14 Original Species Were Shown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TAMPA, Fla.—With a happy grasp of special opportunity, the committee in charge of dates for the Federated Garden Clubs of Florida arranged for the annual flower show at Miami to fall during the National Garden Clubs' convention in that city, with Tampa's yearly blossom festival and show making a close follow-up.

So it became possible for some 50 officers and delegates from various states, having been in attendance on both the national convention and local show at Miami, to come direct to this city and enjoy the artistically displayed collection of plants, cut flowers, garden designs, shadow boxes and kindred exhibits.

In the delegation of National Garden officers and leaders, quartered at the Mirasol Hotel, were included the following members from other cities and states: Mrs. Frederic Kellogg, New Jersey, retiring national president; Mrs. H. H. Buxton, Peabody, Mass., corresponding secretary of national council of state garden clubs; Mrs. John R. Demarest, Orange, Conn., treasurer, national council; Mrs. James Robinson, Youngstown, Ohio, president of the Ohio federation of garden clubs; Mrs. L. B. Slosson, Los Angeles, president of the California federation of garden clubs and regional vice-president of the national council; Mrs. Cyrus H. Vail, East Orange, N. J., president of the New Jersey federation of garden clubs; Mrs. James Means Robie, Nicholasville, Ky., president of the Kentucky federation of garden clubs; Mrs. Oscar Lee Mitchell, Chattanooga, president of the Tennessee federation and regional vice-president of the national council; Mrs. A. H. Vose, Westport, Conn., national chairman of the lectures and lantern slides committee of the national council; Mrs. William Ellery Wing, Portland, Maine, of the faculty of New York State College of Agriculture and Mrs. Frederick A. Wallis, Paris, Ky., recording secretary of the national council.

Also, among the half a hundred representative officials of the nation-wide organization were Mrs. Augustus Thomas and Mrs. Cassius Clay, from Kentucky; Mrs. Frank A. Day, Mrs. S. W. Sabwil, Massachusetts; Mrs. Ralph Colton, Bryn Mawr; Mrs. William S. Sheldon, Providence, R. I.; Mrs. E. B. Eakin and Mrs. J. B. Keron, Elizabeth, N. J., and almost twoscore others.

Tampa's flower show this year was held in the historic old Tampa Bay Hotel, set in the midst of beautiful Plant Park. The spacious and finely proportioned lobby as well as the great French drawing room and many smaller parlors were all filled to the brim with beauty and bloom.

It is to be noted that the delegations from other states, with their combined and extensive acquaintanceship with plants and flowers of the Americas, found here 14 species of blooms which were new to them. This is not so remarkable when it is remembered that the enthusiastic Florida gardeners are constantly experimenting with plants and seeds from foreign countries of kindred climatic conditions. Also, it must be taken into account that 1000 entries were in this extensive show.

Arrangement both of cut flowers and growing plants was enthusiastically praised by the guests. The wide galleries outside afforded the best opportunity possible for display of growing specimens, either by banking, grouping or in singles. Within, a small parlor was picturesquely lined with miniature rock gardens and small tank pools. There were also several miniature aquariums of fish, mostly of rare varieties.

In the fine old gold drawing room of the hotel was an exhibit regarded as unique: an arrangement of 12 decorated dinner tables, representing 12 leading nationalities. The national colors were used on the banquet boards. The typically favorite flowers of each country, the china, silver, glass, lace covers, were wholly in keeping. The entire note of each service was "as Dutch as the tulip, English as the rose," someone remarked.

The national convention delegation spent some time on a motorcar tour of the gardens in and near Tampa, going to Clearwater, which has some noted estates and tropical plants and palms.

Manx Woman Solon Speaks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DOUGLAS, Isle of Man—The first woman member of the Manx House of Keys, Mrs. Marion Shimmin, made her maiden speech recently when she successfully defended her fellow countrywomen from a proposed reduction of benefit payable under the National Health Insurance.

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*A Charles Enke Azalea in an attractive Italian pot. As shown, complete, $2.50.

Third Degree Use By Soviet Police Found by British

White Paper Says Duress Forced False Statement From Engineer

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 11—Allegations of third degree methods and deliberate fabrication of untrue statements were made against the Ogpu, Soviet secret police, in a British White Paper published here today in which details were given of the charges against the six British engineers of the Metropolitan-Vickers Company. The men are now awaiting trial at Moscow for alleged military and economic espionage and bribery.

Mr. W. L. Thornton, one of the men concerned, was on one occasion "under interrogation about 21 hours without a break," it is stated in the White Paper.

The British Ambassador, Sir Esmond Ovey, records that the company's Moscow secretary, a Russian, Madame Kutosova, was alleged to have confessed that Mr. Thornton received money from the British Consulate and was a member of the intelligence service. Mr. Thornton was told that if he denied the truth of what she said when confronted with her, he would be charged with bearing false witness and "suffer the highest measure of punishment."

The company's Moscow manager, Mr. Allan Monkhouse, and Mr. Thornton suspect, Sir Esmond added, that the reason Madame Kutosova accused Mr. Thornton was that she "had been broken by the usual threats in regard to her relatives."

Mr. Thornton, who was born in Russia, is said to have been under continual examination from the day of his arrest, March 11, until April 4. "He found the supense of waiting for the next summons and the perpetual tramping up and down stairs in a heavy coat most exhausting. He was never directly threatened or offered a straight bargain for a confession," but there was a strong undercurrent of menacing hints during his examination and "occasional suggestions of lucrative employment in return for satisfactory answers."

Sir Esmond adds that Mr. Thornton "was many times deliberately misled." One such occasion cited in the White Paper was when "the examiners read to him what purported to be statements by Mr. Monkhouse in a deposition regarding two instances of failure of a plant supplied by the company some years ago regarding which Mr. Monkhouse had in fact made no reference whatever."

Other prisoners were similarly treated, the White Paper indicates. Mr. Monkhouse, for instance, once underwent "nineteen hours of continuous examination, following sleepless nights." On that occasion he signed a document admitting serious defects in turbines supplied by the Metropolitan-Vickers Company. Afterwards he wished to amend his statement on the grounds that it was made when he was exceedingly tired." The public prosecutor agreed.

Faulty British Turbines Charged in Moscow Case

MOSCOW, April 11 (AP)—A possible indication of the trend of evidence to be presented against the accused British engineers of the Metropolitan-Vickers Company was revealed yesterday in a three-quarter page article in the newspaper Technica, official organ of the Commissariat for Heavy Industries.

The article charged that of 33 turbines sold to the Soviet Government by Metropolitan-Vickers, 28 broke down or showed serious defects. Machines supplied by other foreign firms did not develop such numerous faults, Technica said.

Six Metropolitan-Vickers engineers are facing trial on charges of sabotage and economic espionage.

The Technica article said the alleged difficulties with the British firm's turbines were more than a coincidence.

It declared Soviet turbines built in Leningrad under a Metropolitan-Vickers "technical aid contract" produced the same defects as were found in machinery the company installed elsewhere in Russia.

Georgia Suspends Penalties on Taxes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga., April 11—Gov. Eugene Talmadge issued an order recently to suspend the collection of penalties on occupational and business license taxes for one month in Georgia. The State assesses a 20 per cent penalty for delayed payments of such taxes.

"I have suspended the penalty on occupational taxes and urged a reduction or elimination of the county commutation road tax because I feel that thousands of our citizens are unable to pay these assessments. It is no use making it harder on them because they cannot pay," stated the Governor.

A request for the order had been received by several county tax collectors, including Mr. Usher T. Winslett, of Bibb County. The road taxes are assessed by the county commissioners. In his letter to the county commissioners all over Georgia, Governor Talmadge requested them to decrease, or if possible declare a moratorium on road taxes for a while. Unpaid taxes in Georgia aggregate around $4,000,000, it is believed.

All Europe Swept By Fascist Moves

(Continued from Page 1)

ism. Incidentally, the Czech National Socialist Party has nothing in common with National Socialists elsewhere. It was founded before the war and numbers Dr. Eduard Benes, the Foreign Minister, among its members.

In France, the nearest approach to a Fascist Party are the Camelots du Roi—the extremist section of the Action Française which stands for the reëstablishment of the monarchy and is closely connected with the Roman Catholic Church. In England, there are the rival groups of Sir Oswald Mosley and the Imperial Fascist League, both of which claim to represent the pure milk of Fascism.

More important, however, is the fact that influential members of the Young Conservative group in the British National Government have become interested in the Fascist doctrine of a corporative state. Among them is at least one cabinet minister.

In other European countries, Italian Fascism is still a negligible quantity. But there are in most of them—and even as far afield as Japan—nationalistic movements to which the name of Fascist is often loosely applied. Their common denominator is generally an implacable opposition to Communism. Among the more important is the Lapua movement in Finland which last year staged a bloodless and unsuccessful revolt under General Wallenius.

What is to happen to these movements is one of the major problems of Europe, as recent events in Germany abundantly testify. If they come to power, they must sooner or later inevitably face the question whether to leave the existing social organization or try to build a new one, as Mussolini is doing. There is at present insufficient evidence to predict what the answer will be.

Theaters

The Piccoli

Plymouth Theater—Mr. S. Hurok presents Signor Vittorio Podrecca's puppet show, the Piccoli, for a return engagement of one week only, beginning April 10, 1933, with matinées daily.

The novel feature of the evening bill this week is the puppets' version of Rossini's "Barber of Seville." This comic opera classic was performed last night with all the charm and virtuosity that have marked the other operatic productions of this company. The razor episode was omitted in the interest of brevity, but "Una voce poca fa" was there, and several of the concerted numbers. The singing and the orchestral playing were praiseworthy, and the settings pleasing.

For the rest, there were the now familiar acrobats, bullfighters, clowns and music hall artists, the Learned Donkey and the Concert Party. The appeal of these puppets is perennial, the show something not to be missed. L. A. S.

Boston Stage Notes

The Yiddish Players begin today, at the Majestic, an engagement that extends through the week in "The Struggle for a Mother."

Preceding the 9 o'clock showing of "Le Million" at the Fine Arts tonight, there will be a French lesson, conducted by Prof. Fernand Bloch of the Berlitz School.

The film, "Mussolini Speaks," is in its second week at the Tremont.

The Pulitzer Prize musical play, "Of Thee I Sing," returns to the Shubert Saturday evening for a three weeks' stay.

The Copley Light Opera Company will next present the musical play, "No, No, Nanette," beginning Saturday afternoon.

The Irish Players from the Abbey Theater, Dublin, will open a three weeks' engagement in repertory at the Hollis next Monday evening with Mr. Arthur Shiels's comedy, "The New Gossoon."

On the same evening, "Blossom Time" will be revived at the Majestic.

Mr. George M. Cohan's latest play, "Pigeons and People," will return to the Colonial April 24 for a supplementary week.

Messrs. Burton Holmes and Julius Bryan will give a "pictorial exposition" of "Russia as It Was and as It Is," on the evening of April 21, at Symphony Hall.

The new Theater Guild play, Mr. Somerset Maugham's adaptation of Chiarelli's Italian piece, "The Mask and the Face," will be shown at the Colonial during the week of May 1.

Motion Pictures

Revival Meeting

The Fine Arts Theater is devoting the current week to revivals of popular favorites — Monday and Tuesday, M. René Clair's gay and insouciant "Le Million"; Wednesday, a brief stop-over in American film-making with the Lunts in "The Guardsman," one of those rather sootily sophisticated pictures that Monitor readers probably will not care to patronize; and on Thursday and Friday a return to innocent gayety in the English version of "Der Kongress Tanzt," wherein Miss Lilian Harvey sparkles, Herr Conrad Veidt glowers (or smiles) with Machiavellian mien, and M. Henri Garat plays Tsar Alexander and his double at least as charmingly as does Herr Willi Fritsch in the German print. A film of the first water, crystal clear and lightly flowing, that bears closer acquaintance more than well. Indeed, to get the full flavor of these two French and German pictures, it is necessary to see them more than once.

"Le Million," with its sportive satire on football and operatic tactics, and an iridescent shoal of other foibles, renews its bloom with repetition. The nimble application of the music score, the hilarious scrimmage in the opera house corridors (over the vagrant coat containing the lottery ticket), in which a referee's whistle punctuates the far-off roar of a crowd, the cross rhythm of pursuits and counter-chases, are only a few of the deft, inimitable touches that reappear with first-time freshness to the deeper discernment of repeated observation. And then there is the lovely presence of Annabella, one of the most completely real, unspoiled and delectable darlings of the screen.

On Saturday, the new German film with the Pirandellian title, "Ich Will Nicht Wissen Wer Du Bist," which can be meekly translated as "Don't Tell Me Who You Are," will have its Boston première at this theater. M. L.

International Advertising On Exhibit in Boston

What is believed to be the most complete exhibition of international advertising ever shown in Boston is now on display on the ground floor of the Statler Office Building. The exhibit is under direction of the educational committee of the Advertising Club of Boston, and is open to the public through tomorrow evening.

More than 120 large panels of sample advertisements from 35 countries make up the exhibition. England, Russia, the Far East, Africa, Canada and South America are represented in the advertisements collected from current campaigns. The display, which is being shown in cities throughout the United States, was prepared by the Advertising Club of Portland, Ore.

Rail Strike Ties Up Dublin Milk Supply

DUBLIN, Irish Free State, April 11 (AP)—The city's milk supply was seriously curtailed today as the result of an unofficial strike of some 4000 Irish Free State railroad workers for higher wages.

The transportation tie-up also had a serious effect on trade generally. No trains were running today in any part of the 26 counties of the Free State, but bus services were maintained. The Great Northern Railway plans to open service between Dublin and Belfast, Northern Ireland, tomorrow.

Leominster Bank Pays

LOWELL, Mass., April 11 (AP)—Mr. William G. Roelker, receiver for the Leominster National Bank, announces that an additional dividend of 1 per cent, amounting to $121,071 will be paid depositors, either at the end of this week or the first of next week. This will bring the total dividends to depositors paid since the bank closed May 14, 1932, to 60 per cent, aggregating $720,732.

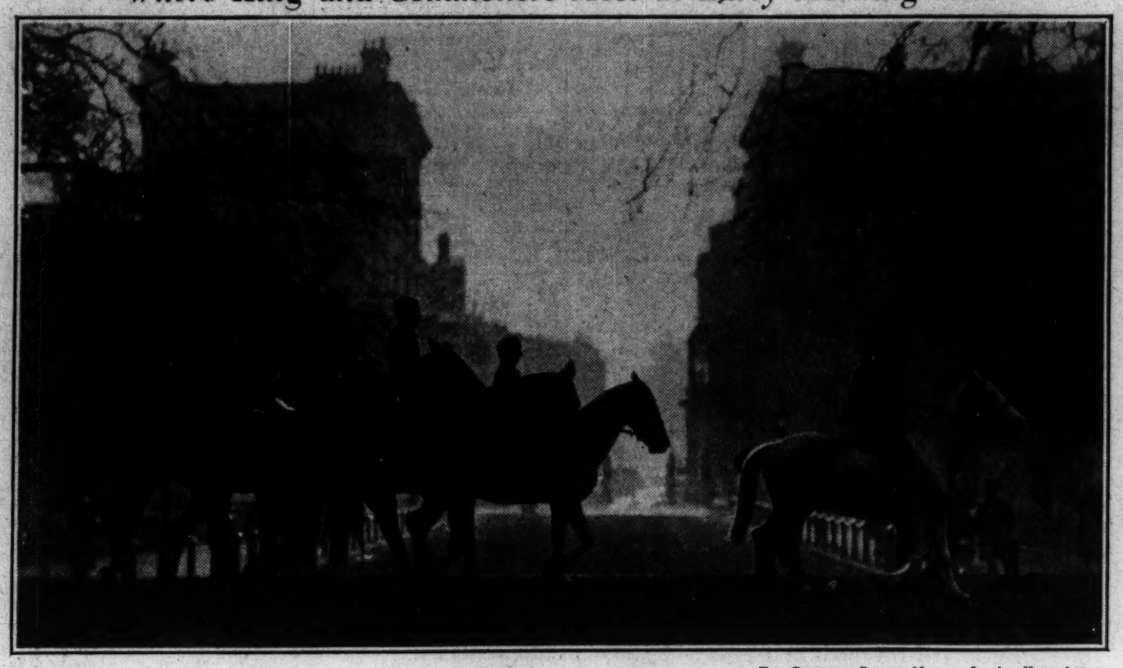
Time Off for Rail Officials

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 11 (AP)—As a further measure of economy, it was explained, notice was given at the general offices of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company here today, that effective May 1, all executives, officials and members of the supervisory forces will be required to take two days off a month without pay.

Record Fish Catch

One of the largest loads of fresh groundfish brought to the Boston Fish Pier on one vessel for several years arrived there today aboard the beam trawler Hekla from Western Bank. The Hekla brought 280,000 pounds of fish, of which 210,000 pounds were market cod. The vessel is owned and commanded by Capt. Magnus Magnussen.

Where King and Commoners Meet in Early Morning Mist



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-London News Agency

DEMOCRACY RULES THE DAY FOR RIDERS IN LONDON'S FAMOUS ROTTEN ROW

Former Strictly Aristocratic Pastime Popularized by Reasonable Prices for Mounts and Acceptance of Decree of Informal Garb Instead of the Smart Riding Habits Prescribed in Other Days. Equestrian Processions Give Entertainment to Bystanders.

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Riding in Rotten Row is a popular pastime with Londoners, who incidentally provide hundreds of their fellow citizens with free entertainment. When early morning mists hang over Hyde Park is a favorite time for a gallop. King George is sometimes seen out for an unceremonious canter before breakfast. Riding in the Row used to be an aristocratic pleasure indulged in by those able to afford the upkeep of stables in London. But today it is a thoroughly democratic affair. Numerous riding schools provide mounts at reasonable prices. Anything but the smartest riding habits used to be frowned at in the Row, but present-day costumes are very varied.

Milk Strike Broken In New York State By Control Measure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 11—With the Pitcher Milk Control Board Bill signed by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, normal shipments were resumed through western and central New York today after Mr. Albert H. Woodhead, president of the Western New York Milk Producers' Association called off the "strike" in which thousands of gallons of milk had been seized and dumped.

Although the strike ended shortly after midnight Sunday morning when the Legislature passed the bill, roving bands of farmers, still unaware of that action, patrolled the highways from Herkimer to Batavia yesterday. Mr. Woodhead and his allies throughout the State spent the day augmenting efforts of state troopers to round up and inform farmers of the Legislature's action.

Although the proposed board will be empowered to fix milk prices to producers and consumers, Mr. Woodhead reiterated today that members of his and affiliated organizations throughout the State would not renew contracts with the Dairymen's League Coöperative Association, which had been paying farmers one and one-half cents a quart for raw milk.

Producers in the Rochester area, where the strike originated, said they would construct their own receiving station and finance it through stock subscribed by themselves.

A movement was under way today to petition Governor Lehman to appoint Mr. Woodhead to the third post on the new milk board. The other two are to be assumed by the state commissioners of health and agriculture. Mr. Woodhead said the farmers would insist on a minimum price of 3½ cents a quart.

Williamsburg to Rebuild Road in Colonial Style

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., April 11—Old Duke of Gloucester Street, main highway through this historic town, will be rebuilt under "restoration" direction, as provided by recent action of the City Council. The action provided that the present center grass plot, three-fourths of a mile long, will be eliminated and the 60-foot roadway paved with cobblestones. The 40-foot-wide center will be constructed of a smooth-surfaced preparation to present the appearance of the colonial dirt street. The estimated cost will be between $500,000 and $750,000.

The work includes also the laying of all telephone and electric light wires in conduits under ground. Plans have been completed for this reconstruction work by the Williamsburg Holding Corporation. The present lanes for traffic of each side are 17 feet wide, used also for parking. The new plan provides for six feet more of highway and in addition, 20 feet of cobblestone and loam space for parking.

Horse Racing Bill Rejected

HARTFORD, Conn., April 11 (AP)—Legalized horse racing and parimutuel betting as an aid to the state treasury were frowned on today by the judiciary committee of the General Assembly and the House accepted the report and rejected the bill.

Heavy Wage Drop Indicated Among Women Workers

Bryn Mawr Summer School Study Shows 40 P. C. Drop Since 1929

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 11—Studying the effects of unemployment on the living standards of working women, the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor reported yesterday that a survey of 109 workers at the Bryn Mawr summer school showed that weekly wage rates dropped from $24.15 in 1929 to $14.50 in 1932 and that only 39 had as much as a half-year of full employment in the year which ended June, 1932.

Of the women studied, ranging in age from 20 to 40 years or over, more than half were employed in some branch of the clothing industry; the others were distributed among textiles, miscellaneous manufacturing, trade, transportation, clerical work and domestic service. While almost half were foreign-born, the majority had been in this country 10 years or longer.

Only 17 of the 109 workers reported that they had accumulated any savings that had not dwindled away by the end of the year. The amounts in these cases were less than $75 in more than half the cases. Many reported the necessity of borrowing to meet emergencies.

Only eight workers had visited public employment agencies during the year while in search of a job. Comparatively few knew of the existence of such offices. "The situation represented a widespread ignorance of facilities for placement and a completely unorganized labor market," says the report. Of the 79 workers who had been out of jobs sometime during the year, 41 per cent reported a lowering of food standards, 49 per cent of clothing standards and 58 per cent of housing standards.

"When it is remembered," states the report, "that the unemployed members of this group are able-bodied, experienced workers, all of them in the heyday of their powers and more than willing to work, and that they have been deprived of the opportunity to use these powers through no fault of their own, it will be seen that their concern with an economic system that withholds from them the chance to produce is profound."

Louisiana to Get Sugar Data

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La.—A survey of the Louisiana sugar industry is to be made by the Industrial Bureau of the New Orleans Association of Commerce with the view to obtaining agricultural and industrial data, it was announced here recently. The movement will be an organized attempt to restore the Louisiana sugar industry.

Madrid Children Run Small Press For Over 2 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—A monthly newspaper produced by boys and girls mostly under 12 years of age has been appearing regularly in Madrid since December, 1930. It is the journal of the Perez Galdos School, and also takes its name from Galdos, the foremost of Spain's contemporary novelists, who has originated child characters dear to the hearts of all Spanish boys and girls.

Only two of the juvenile staff of nine boys and three girls have ever seen the inside of a modern newspaper press. They are in charge of the "linotype department" of the Perez Galdos, for the school contains a miniature press complete down to the smallest detail.

Each child has his allotted task under the control of a diminutive chief editor. There is the cartoonist whose lifelike sketches of the Premier, Señor Azana, have already attracted attention; the sports editor, who speculates on the chances of Madrid Athletic for the Association Championship, and the reporter, whose ideal is to wander about the streets and write of what he sees.

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IVORY SOAP NOW AT THE LOWEST PRICES IN 17 YEARS! USE IT FOR FACE · BATH · NICE CLOTHES · DISHES

BANISH DIRT.....by using this cleanser on your bathtub!

Do you realize how important the cleanser that is used on your bathtub is to you? Coarse, harsh materials make scratches and scars that catch and hold dirt—an unsanitary condition—and one that makes your tub harder to clean.

Bon Ami doesn't scratch. It quickly and easily removes all dirt and impurities . . . leaves your bath unscratched . . . thoroughly clean . . . and sanitary.

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"Hasn't Scratched Yet"

THE BON AMI CO., 17 Battery Place, New York.

TRY BAB-O on your nickelware and bathroom enamel and porcelain. Cut your housework in half! Try BAB-O once and you'll never, never be without it.

BAB-O

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Weekly Shopping Guide

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PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY

Linked Balloons To Make Attempt On Stratosphere

Piccard to Aid Cosyns From Aboard Stabilizer Craft

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS — A new Belgian ascent into the stratosphere to study cosmic rays will be undertaken this summer by M. Max Cosyns, young assistant to Professor Piccard on his trip to a record height of 10 miles last summer. Professor Piccard himself will assist the venture from a stabilizing balloon.

The primary intention of the expedition will not be to break the existing altitude record, though the new balloon will be capable of adding 2000 feet to Professor Piccard's achievement.

The aim of M. Cosyns and his engineer assistant, M. Jacques de Bruyn, is to investigate further properties of cosmic radiation. He also intends to determine the exact direction of the rays and to calculate new possibilities of the stratosphere as a medium for aircraft.

M. Cosyns thinks the highest altitude attainable by man will be nearly 20 miles, but the difficulty in achieving this great height, he says, will be finding a suitable material for the envelope of the balloon.

A novel idea will be adopted at the forthcoming ascent for braking and stabilizing the stratosphere balloon in certain altitudes to give longer time to the study of the cosmic rays. Professor Piccard, who is supervising the preparations, has decided to attach another balloon to the balloon carrying M. Cosyns and M. De Bruyn.

In the secondary balloon will be the professor and the famous pilot, M. Demuyter, and they will maneuver the balloon according to instructions telephoned to them from the steel gondola carrying the other two members of the expedition.

The stabilizing balloon will be used only up to 10,000 meters when it will abandon the stratosphere balloon, which will rise to its maximum height. It is hoped that the stabilizing balloon will permit of greater liberty in maneuvering.

The expedition, which will start from the Belgian Ardennes, will be financed by the National Funds for Scientific Research.

Boston Art Notes

Aldro Hibbard

At the Guild of Boston Artists, there is a display of works by one of the most popular members, Mr. Aldro Hibbard. The Vermont hills provide picturesque subject matter for this painter, who has a particular gift for depicting majestic scenic panoramas. Small timber houses with slant roofs appear here and there, and little streams breaking through ice and showing as a winding blue streak in the snow are seen again and again.

Mr. Hibbard has his particular way of presenting his theme. The highlands are in the distance, and one works up toward them through a zigzag pattern of lines which block out the design. He manages to include a great deal of material. He does not play up one register to the exclusion of others, but all the way up his picture is interesting, from the lower to the upper frame.

The color is fairly conventional, the deep blues and violets giving way occasionally to pale tints of green. The recurring snow whitens the entire display, lending a cheering note in what otherwise might be a solemn atmosphere. Mr. Hibbard's bold design fixes his imagery firmly; there is an unmistakable solidity in all his work.

Boston Art Club

The business men who paint in Boston foregather once each year to show their works in the Boston Art Club. The hobby is commendable and should be encouraged. As painters most of these men tend toward conservative pathways and lyrical sentiment. They are unaware of the new practices in pigment in art centers. They are business men, but they do not make a business of painting. They obviously treat it as a plaything, something done with light intention. It would therefore be fruitless to criticize their work, better commend their intention.

Some exhibitors, like Mr. Walter Kilham, have a genuinely professional touch, and they paint with theory conviction and the experimental approach. Their works might well appear on the professional boards.

D. A.

Towns Long Dry Permit Beer Sales

Several communities in Massachusetts have let down the bars to 3.2 per cent beer, some for the first time in more than 50 years. Brookline, a dry fort for 50 years, decided to allow beer without a single dissenting vote at a public hearing given by the board of selectmen. Andover dry for many years prior to prohibition, announced a change in policy. Licenses will be issued to clubs for $40 and to hotels and restaurants for $100.

Sales of bottled beer for home consumption were approved in Marshfield. Two licenses were issued. In Uxbridge, beer will be sold for the first time in 35 years. It took almost an all-night session in Danvers for the Board of Selectmen to vote for liquor. Winthrop voted in favor of beer for the first time since the town was incorporated 81 years ago.

Arlington was one of the few towns deciding to leave the question of beer to the voters.

Equity Corp.'s Holdings Off

Market value of securities held by Equity Corporation and subsidiaries on March 31, 1933, aggregated $3,291,743, as compared with $3,833,065 on Feb. 28 and $3,748,958 on Dec. 31, 1932. Of the total, United States and British Treasury notes accounted for $980,621, compared with $2,642,079 on Feb. 28, and nothing at the end of last year.

Flies Without Propeller

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

MOVABLE WINGS SUPPLANT SUPPORTING SURFACES

Rohrbach Plane, Built in Germany After Two Years of Experiments, Has Feature Similar to Fundamental of Autogiro.

Side-Wheel Steamer Paddles Adapted to Propellerless Plane

Flying Craft Capable of Hovering in Air and Moving Backward Invented by German

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—A propellerless airplane which can fly backward has been invented by Dr. Adolf K. Rohrbach, one of Germany's leading aeronautic designers

The machine looks for all the world like an aerial adaptation of the side-wheel steamers, which once plied the Mississippi River.

Drastic departure from the customary aerodynamic practices is claimed by Dr. Rohrbach. His plane operates on a fundamental akin to that of the autogiro, but movable wings combine to take the place of both propeller and supporting surfaces.

The "paddle wheel" plane model was built after two years of experiments. It is all metal. In place of the usual wings, it has a long "axle" extending from each side of the fuselage. To this are attached three wing surfaces, which revolve in windmill fashion. The revolving wings are driven by an ordinary airplane motor.

By controlling the angle of the revolving wings, extensive control of performance is claimed. The plane is said to be capable of rising and descending vertically as well as hovering motionless in the air.

Control of the centrifugal forces is such in the design, Dr. Rohrbach claims, that not only are crashes eliminated, but the machine cannot be subjected to undue strains through sudden maneuvers. In spite of this, it is said to be capable of executing practically all of the maneuvers of an ordinary airplane.

Speed comparable with that of the average commercial plane is anticipated. The Rohrbach Company in Berlin intends to complete an actual plane for tests this year.

Leaders Declared Responsible For Loss in Humanism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUNSWICK, Maine, April 11—Since society "stands or falls through imitation of its leaders," the question whether democracy or any other system of society can survive "is answered finally by the type of leadership available for imitation by its members."

This idea was set forth here last night in the Intitute of Modern Literature by Dr. Norman Foerster, professor of English at the University of Iowa and author of several books of criticism. He took for his subject "The Humanitarian Illusion" and established a clear definition of the words "humanitarianism" and "humanism" which have lately fallen into some confusion of use.

"Humanitarianism wants to reform society," Dr. Foerster said, "whereas humanism wants the individual to reform himself. Humanitarianism assumes that society is responsible for the ills of the world; humanism, that it is the individual who is responsible. The central conflict of civilization, according to the humanist, is not between the individual and society, or between class and class, but within the individual himself; a conflict between his imperialistic or temperamental self, and his restraining or ethical self.

"Yet while humanism begins as a philosophy of the individual, it emerges into a philosophy of society. It aims, in the end, not at a good life for the few, but at a good life for the many," Dr. Foerster declared. "It conceives that the extension of true good depends, not upon a social or political mechanism, but upon the force of example. Today we are faced with a type of leadership which is humanitarian, and we are flung thus upon a vicious circle. There is a possible escape from such a futile course; there may be a new assessment of the humanistic and religious traditions upon which the modern world has turned its back, and those traditions may be revived and brought back into use through education in their constructive uses."

'Ad-Club' Guests Introduced From Air

From an airplane 2000 feet above the city today Col. Carroll J. Swan, president of the Advertising Club of Boston, introduced guests at the club's "Aviation Luncheon" held at the Hotel Statler in honor of famous aviators from all parts of the United States.

The novelty of an absentee toastmaster was made possible through the service of the two-way radio in an American Airways plane and the coöperation of radio engineers of Westinghouse, who installed equipment for broadcasting the plane-ground conversation over stations WBZ and WBZA.

Capt. Frank Hawks, who made a record flight of 30 minutes from Hartford to Boston yesterday, was the chief speaker. He told of his plans for attacks on several speed records including the transcontinental mark, which was in charge of Mr. Arthur L. May, Traffic Manager of American Airways. More than 500 attended the luncheon.

Among leading aviation figures present were the following: Dean Smith, Byrd's pilot at the south pole; Bob Fogg, who first reached the Bremen crew; Sumner Sewell, "Maine's only ace"; Crocker Snow, sportsman-pilot; Maud Tait, "Speed Queen"; Ruth Nichols, transcontinental flier; Lieut. Henry Harris, "The Flying Weatherman"; F. W. Perkins of American Airways; Capt. A. L. Edson, manager Boston Airport; T. G. Holcombe, aviation manager, Chamber of Commerce; Maj. Clarence E. Hodge, Massachusetts Supervisor of Aviation, and Brig.-Gen. Daniel Needham, Massachusetts Commissioner of Public Safety.

More Racketeering Is Forecast in Sale Of Beer in Michigan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, April 11—In answer to statements that racketeers will not be licensed to brew or distribute beer under the proposed Michigan control plan, dry leaders declare that it will be impossible to keep the unscrupulous element out of it.

"Along with the racketeer will come bootleg whisky with more effrontery than existed in pre-Volstead days," said Dr. R. N. Holsaple, head of the Anti-Saloon League of Michigan. "The reëstablishment of the saloon will furnish an ideal screen behind which the illicit distillers will operate."

"Everybody knows," he continued, "that beer or any mild alcoholic beverage creates an appetite for stronger drink, and no thinking person suspects that the average saloon keeper under the 'new deal' is going to stop dispensing beer when there is a demand for whisky.

"No matter under what name it reappears, the wets intended to restore the old saloon, even make it easier, with beer garden and club permits, to sell liquor than obtained under the old system. Under the terms of the bill now being considered at Lansing the wets would make it easier than ever for even children to buy and consume their destructive wares.

"The whole system of repeal is a racket to shift the burden of taxation to the poor man, who has been kidded into the belief that there is manliness, honor and glory in putting his foot on a brass rail and legalization of beer will result in more racketeering."

Beer Held to Have Opened Strife on 'Hoodlum Front'

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 11—Declaring that the return of legal beer had opened the way for "one of the deadliest battles that has yet developed on the hoodlum front," the Employers' Association of Chicago has called on all its members to unite in defeating the gangs' efforts to "muscle in" on the beer trade.

The appeal from the employers' organization came simultaneously with reports from several sources that the gangs had already begun to operate in the open and had divided the city up into territories for the purpose of reaping big profits as "agents" for the brewers. While the state's attorney's office and the federal office here were both making plans for a war on the gangsters, the employers' organization urged its members to coöperate in three ways, first, by keeping in close touch with state laws and local ordinances introduced to control beer sales; second, by encouraging brewers to stand for clean business and refuse to compromise with hoodlums or outlaw labor unions, and third, to encourage the Mayor and state's attorney to deal vigorously with the first appearance of racketeering in the wholesale and retail beer business.

Small Convention For Repeal Gains In Massachusetts

Proponents of a small rather than the proposed large state convention to act on prohibition repeal won their point in the Massachusetts House of Representatives yesterday when the legislators voted in favor of five delegates instead of 45. In this form the amended bill was passed to a third reading.

Under the new terms, the delegates would be elected at large at a special state balloting. It is expected that the Senate will make a strong effort to return to the 45 quota as reported by the committee on constitutional law.

The bill providing for a statewide referendum on the question of legalizing horse racing and establishing the pari-mutuel system of betting was referred to the committee on rules. The measure also provides for a special investigation of the subject.

Action was started in the House on proposals to turn the whole of the gasoline proceeds this year over to municipalities. In the Senate, the bill authorizing the Mayor of Boston to reduce municipal salaries was amended to exclude scrub women from working for Suffolk County. Since the House has already passed the measure, it goes back to that body for concurrence. The Senate refused to substitute the bill for an adverse committee report on proposals to study and advise some means of enforcing minimum wage laws more effectively.

Michigan Records 99-to-1 Repeal Vote

LANSING, Mich., April 11 (AP)—Michigan's vote for repeal of the national prohibition law was formally recorded yesterday by a constitutional convention, whose 100 delegates were named in a referendum election a week ago.

The convention vote which made Michigan the first State to act upon repeal was 99 to 1, the places of absentees among the repeal delegates being filled by substitutes.

Adventurers Dig Los Angeles Hill For Spanish Gold

No Doubloons or Pieces of Eight Yet, but They Dig On

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, April 11—Old Fort Hill, which flanks the prominent county courts building here, holds precious gold bullion and old Spanish doubloons in the opinion of three adventurers who have obtained permission from the board of supervisors to continue a search for the treasure that they believe is hidden there.

One of the trio, Mr. G. W. Shufelt, is the owner of a radio device which he claims can locate buried gold. Months ago Mr. Shufelt made a survey of the hill with his instruments and concluded that it holds a golden trove. His opinion was strengthened by another member of the party, Mr. Roy Martin, who has an old Spanish map which indicates that the hill may be the hiding place of forgotten wealth.

With the third member of the party, Mr. R. I. McCready, they signed a contract with the board of supervisors in which it was agreed that in event treasure was discovered, one-half of it should be given to the County of Los Angeles. The supervisors, rather sheepishly, it must be confessed, penned their names to the contract.

Digging commenced on the hill very soon after, and townsmen waited dubiously to learn the outcome. The tunnel was continued down and down, and finally struck hard rock. But that wasn't the only obstacle, for the bank holidays suddenly descended upon America, and the trio knocked off work. What was the use of hunting for money when the banks weren't open for deposits? It was safer in the hill, they concluded.

By this time the contract had expired, so an application was made to the supervisors for an extension. An opinion was sought from the county counsel, who promptly recommended that the contract be continued for 30 days. So the digging goes on. Even though gold was not discovered in the first attempt, Mr. McCready is not discouraged.

"The evidence is strong that the results will be far in excess of our original expectations," he says.

Furthermore, he claims that the hill hides a labyrinth of tunnels with a total length of 1900 feet and rooms embracing 900 feet of floor space. He believes that gold is buried in more than a score of places.

Persons familiar with early California history, however, are inclined to scout Mr. McCready's expectations. Early settlers in this State did not have much gold to hide, they say. But few want to state that Fort Hill hasn't any golden secrets. The only way to find out is to dig, and, after all, everyone knows that "gold is where you find it."

Southern Editor Expects Low Rate On All Railroads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga. — The 2-cent railroad passenger rate will become standardized, said Mr. Clark Howell, editor of the Atlanta Constitution and a member of the national transportation commission appointed to study the railroad problem, in a speech before the Atlanta Rotary Club here, April 4.

Serving on this same transportation commission were Messrs. Bernard M. Baruch, Alfred E. Smith, Alexander Legge and Calvin Coolidge. The commission was formed by insurance companies, savings banks and other institutions and persons holding heavy investments in railroad bonds.

Speaking of the recommendations suggested by the commission, Mr. Howell said: "Some of the recommendations have been enacted into law. Others have been adopted by one branch of Congress and still others have been introduced and will probably become law."

The 2-cent passenger rate will prevail everywhere," asserted Mr. Howell. "The day of raising freight rates is past. The railroad problem will be settled by service and cost to the traveler. If a person can travel cheaper by bus, he will ride the bus."

Victoria to Hire 17,000 Workers In New Relief Plan

Intends to Spend £656,800 to Advance Public Mine and Forestry Projects

Special from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic. — Work for 17,000 unemployed men will be provided under the latest schedule of relief works approved by the Victorian Government. The total expenditure of loan funds involved by the schedule will be £476,800, which will be supplemented by £180,000 which the railways department will make available in consideration of a grant made to it from loan funds of £188,000.

Under the scheme about 5000 men will be at work at the same time, but the work will be rationed so that 17,000 can share.

Of the Railways Department total, £301,000 will be spent on labor and £87,000 on materials. Sleeper-cutters will receive £57,000 in wages, and quarrymen obtaining ballast for the tracks will receive £25,000.

Included in the £28,000 grant to the Public Works Department is £10,000 for new mountain roads. It is proposed that tolls shall be charged on these roads, and a bill will be introduced early in the next session of Parliament to allow this to be done.

Expenditure of £3500 by the Mines Department on mine batteries is recommended from loan works funds, because of the heavy load placed on the batteries since the gold mining revival began. State batteries crushed 2700 tons in 1931, but in 1932 the total was 15,000 tons.

An encouraging sign of the industrial improvement in Victoria is the steady decline in the number of unemployed drawing government sustenance. Official figures placed before the State Cabinet showed a falling off from 47,098 in July to 30,944 at the end of December. Of the December total, 24,359 were working for their sustenance—road work, foreshore and park improvements, afforestation and so on. Most of them were required to do two days' work a fortnight.

Famous Rides of Revere and Dawes Afford Theme for Stamp Cachets

Stamp cachet collectors are to reap a "harvest" on April 19 as a result of the thrilling dashes of Paul Revere and William Dawes Jr. to Lexington to rouse sleeping farmers with the cry, "The British are coming!"

In commemoration of the 158th anniversary of these rides and of the 150th anniversary of the end of the American Revolution, the Boston Cachet-Cover Committee will issue a series of 12 cachets and cachet covers to be mailed on April 19 from the nine cities and towns through which the riders rushed with their message.

Eleven of the cachet designs will show various scenes in connection with the rides, including Revere's start from Charlestown, Dawes's start from Roxbury and various incidents which resulted in several of the communities. The twelfth cachet will commemorate Washington's declaration of peace to the army at Newburgh, N. Y., on April 19, 1783.

Philatelists and others wishing copies of these cachets are requested to notify the Boston Cachet-Cover Committee, 9 Park Street, by April 15, sending 10 cents for each cachet ordered. These will be mailed from the city or town connected with the design on the cachet. In each cachet envelope will be inclosed a historical account of the event, a pictorial map indicating the relation of the events, and a statement by Gov. Joseph B. Ely.

These cachet covers will be an important part of the joint celebration to be conducted by the nine cities and towns connected with the midnight rides. These rides will be reënacted as they have been in other years and in each town special programs have been scheduled.

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World Court Month by Month

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International Justice Shows Progress; Conciliatory Effect Noted in Sessions

★ ★ ★

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—As the World Court during the past month has continued consideration of cases for some time in legal process, observers are reviewing the rôle of this institution which today is the expression and embodiment of the world's conception of international justice.

The nations have believed for thousands of years in the sovereignty of states, while international justice as organized in the World Court has been in existence only during a dozen years. Thus the progress realized in these few years is seen to be enormous.

The fundamental change in the attitude of nations and the firm hold of the ideal of arbitration and international justice is illustrated when as powerful a nation as France openly submitted to the Court's verdict in the French Swiss free zones case in August last year. It obediently promised its small opponent to restore the customs barrier in these free zones again at the point where it had been put up in 1815, and from where France had by its own decision removed it in 1923.

Further progress is found in the fact that governments are appealing more directly to the World Court for final settlement. From November, 1931, to August, 1932, eight out of 10 cases were submitted for judgment, two only for advisory opinion. But out of 10 preceding cases—spread over three years—only two were submitted by states themselves.

Another proof of steady, vigorous progress: the latest edition of texts governing the Court's jurisdiction during 1932 contains a collection of 429 international instruments, treaties of arbitration, conventions, etc., which either as a whole or by one of their clauses confer jurisdiction upon the Court. In 1923 there were only 52 such texts. Finally, there are now 49 states which have signed the Optional Clause, while the number of states actually bound amounts to 40.

One case dealt with by the World Court often settles ten other cases. In December, 1932, for instance, the World Court upheld the British contention that women holding positions of supervision and management may not work at night in industries in which women are forbidden to perform manual night work under the terms of the Washington convention of 1919.

As a result of the Court's ruling it is expected that the convention will be revised in due course. Meanwhile the Court dealt with a question of fundamentals, so that the interpretation given will, in certain respects, at the same time apply to all of the other 33 draft labor conventions in existence.

But there is another aspect of the Court's influence. It has been noticed often, especially in minority disputes before the Council, that as soon as recourse to the World Court is mentioned as a solution to the dispute, all of a sudden a way of conciliation seems to open, which first seemed absolutely impossible.

Actual recourse to the Court by the Council may produce the same effect. A case in point out of the practice of the Court itself could be mentioned. In January, 1925, the Council requested an advisory opinion as to the Council's competence in a dispute between Turkey and Greece arising from the expulsion of the Œcumenical Patriarch Mgr. Constantine.

This patriarch had been forcibly conducted to the frontier and exchanged for a Turkish citizen in Greece, this being done by reason of the patriarch's place of birth and the date of his arrival at Constantinople. In June of that year, however, after proceedings before the Court had started, the Greek Government declared that an agreement had been reached and so withdrew its application.

The very existence of the World Court often stimulates amiable solution in difficult cases.

One example is the case between Belgium and China, which was introduced with the Court on Nov. 25, 1926. China had denounced the Treaty of 1865, one of the so-called unequal treaties. Under the terms of this treaty Belgium alone had the right to denounce it. While the case was pending before the Court, vigorous efforts were made to come to an agreement, which was finally reached, after which the matter was withdrawn. It is justified to say that the action before the Court led Belgium and China to conclude a new agreement.

Another instance is the Chorzow case of 1926 between Germany and Poland. This was about indemnifications due by Poland for the Oberschlesische Stickstoffwerke and the Bayerische Stickstoffwerke nitrate works in Upper Silesia. The Court gave a decision on the question of principle involved, but postponed its judgment on the amount of the indemnity, awaiting the report of the experts appointed in this case.

But while the experts were at work, parties came to an agreement. The "one bird in hand" consideration had acted here as a stimulus, and in an indirect way the World Court's existence and its reputation of unbiased justice had brought about some measure of friendly cooperation, instead of cold hostility.

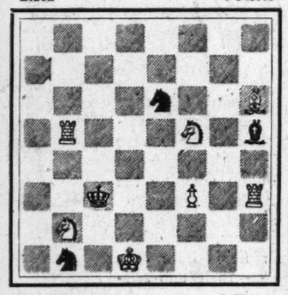
A similar thing happened in the case between Italy and Turkey concerning the delimitation of the territorial waters between the island of Castellorizo and the coast of Anatolia. After several vain attempts to come to an agreement, the case was sent to the Court last year. While pending before the Court, however, an agreement was reached, which was acceptable to the parliaments, with the result that the case was stricken from the agenda early in January of this year and understanding between two nations was restored.

Chess

By FREDERICK R. CHEVALIER

Problem No. 1503
By J. K. Heydon

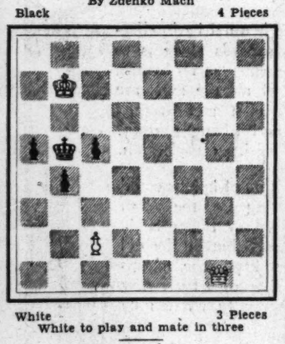
Black — 4 Pieces



White — 7 Pieces
White to play and mate in two

Problem No. 1504
By Zdenko Mach

Black — 4 Pieces



White — 3 Pieces
White to play and mate in three

Solutions to Problems

No. 1501. Q-B7
No. 1502. 1. B-K3 — Kt-Q4 or K7 or Q8
2. BxKt
1. ——— — Kt-K5
2. B-Kt4ch
1. ——— — Kt-Kt4
2. KxKt
1. ——— — Kt-Kt8
2. BxP
1. ——— — Kt-R5
2. RxKt

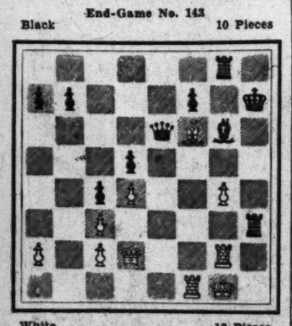
End-Game No. 142. White wins: 1 QxKt, and if PxQ; 2 R-B3, Q-K2; 3 R-R3ch, Q-R5; 4 RxQ mate.

End-Games

The following position arose in a game between Tarrasch and von Scheve. White (Tarrasch) wins with a fine combination.

End-Game No. 143

Black — 10 Pieces



White — 10 Pieces

Notes

A reader from Charleston, W. Va., points out that problem No. 1497 is also solved by Q-K2, and proposes the addition of a black P at Q6. He adds that, in view of this, Wurzburg's problem "appears to have been complimented too highly." The reason for publishing the problem was not to compliment Wurzburg, but to show how two composers treat the same idea. So close a similarity between problems is akin to plagiarism (doubtless quite unconscious on Mansfield's part), and, if discovered, would disqualify the later problem. The two-move field is pretty much exhausted when it comes to originality, with new themes mainly combinations of old themes. Competent composers in their search for originality are quite likely to hit upon an idea previously used and, unless their efforts are considerably superior, they are likely to be disqualified for prize purposes. This makes a classified collection like A. C. White's (Curator, G. Hume, Nottingham, Eng.) invaluable as a source of reference for judges.

Perhaps it is apropos to propose that readers who discover a problem defective may enjoy trying to remedy the defect—sort of a minor exercise in composing.

Glasgow has again won the intercity match with Edinburgh, 19½-14½. The four previous contests resulted in wins for Glasgow in 1926 and 1930, a tie in 1928, and a win for Edinburgh in 1927.

The following game was played at topboard in the 1933 match between the Glasgow and Edinburgh Leagues. W. A. Fairhurst of Glasgow, many times Scottish champion, wins a Three Knights' with quiet artistry.

Three Knights' Defense

Simpson White	Fairhurst Black	Simpson White	Fairhurst Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	19 KxR	K-B2
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	20 K-Q2	R-KR4
3 Kt-B3(a)	B-Kt5	21 P-KR3	P-KB4
4 B-B4(b)	Castles	22 P-KB4	R-R5
5 P-Q3	P-Q4	23 R-B3(e)	P-KKt4!
6 PxP	KtxP	24 PxP	P-B5
7 BxKt	QxB	25 P-Kt4(f)	K-Kt3
8 B-Q2(c)	BxKt	26 P-B3	KxP
9 BxB	B-Kt5	27 PxP	R-R3
10 Q-K2	Kt-B3	28 K-B3(g)	R-QB3ch
11 Q-K4	BxKt	29 K-Kt3	K-B4
12 PxB	QR-Q	30 P-QR4	P-KR4!
13 R-KKt	P-B3	31 K-Kt2	P-R5!
14 R-Kt3(d)	Kt-Q5	32 K-Kt3(h)	R-KKt3
15 BxKt	PxB	33 K-B3	R-Kt6!
16 QxQch	RxQ	34 PxR	RPxP
17 K-Q2	R-K	Resigns(i)	
18 R-K	RxR		

(a) Avoiding the usual continuations of the Petroff: 3 KtxP, P-Q3; 4 Kt-KB3, KtxP; and 3 P-Q4; and leading to a form of the Three Knights' which, to quote Modern Chess Openings, produces "immediate equality of position."

(b) If 4 KtxP, Castles, and if White tries to hold the P, he soon gets into difficulties.

(c) White should stop Black's B-KKt5, after which Black forces the doubling of the KBP, a weakness which ultimately loses for White. Hence 8 P-KR3. 7 BxKt is also questionable.

(d) 14 QxQch, RxQ; 15 Castles, and if Kt-Q5; 16 R-K is less advantageous for Black. The Black P at Q5 becomes very strong.

(e) The only excuse for publishing this rather tame and commonplace game is the ending resulting from this complete paralysis of the White R—an ending more unusual than difficult, perhaps.

(f) White's only hope is to get rid of the Black P at Q4, which could not be done by 24 P-B3, P-B4; 25 P-Kt4, P-Kt3.

(g) Black threatens 28 . . . R-R3!

(h) White can only wait, but not for long!

(i) If 35 R-B, P-Kt7; 36 R moves, P-B6, and Black must queen. A remarkable ending!

Gambits are rare in master chess, but occasionally gambit tournaments are arranged with strong competition. Last January in Stockholm, which of late at least appears to abound in chess activity, the Englund Gambit was tried out in a tournament made up of Swedish players. Here is how the dazzling Stoltz defeats another leading Swedish expert.

Englund Gambit

Lundin White	Stoltz Black	Lundin White	Stoltz Black
1 P-Q4	P-K4	16 P-K3	RxKt!
2 PxP	Kt-QB3	17 PxR	KtxB
3 Kt-KB3(a)	Q-K2	18 B-R6	KtxR
4 Q-Q5(b)	P-B3	19 QxPch	K-Q2
5 PxP	KtxP	20 B-Kt5ch	K-K3
6 Q-Kt3	P-Q4	21 P-KKt3	Kt-B7
7 Kt-B3(c)	P-Q5	22 Q-B6ch	K-B2
8 Kt-QKt5	B-Kt5	23 Q-Q5ch	Q-K3
9 B-B4(d)	Castles	24 B-B4(g)	QxQ
10 Castles(e)	Kt-Kt5	25 BxQch	R-K3
11 B-Kt3	P-KKt3	26 B-Kt2	B-Kt2
12 KKtxP	B-R3ch	27 P-Q5	B-B4
13 P-KB4(f)	KtxKt	28 P-B4	Kt-Q6ch
14 RxKt	RxR	Resigns	
15 KtxR	R-Q		

(a) 3 P-KB4, P-B3; 4 PxP, KtxP would lead to a sort of Center-Counter Gambit on the K side, with Black having good compensation for the P.

(b) Thus far the moves on both sides were compulsory. Black has fair compensation for the P, but once the freshness of the gambit has worn off, it probably will not stand up. Not 4 B-B4, Q-Kt3ch!

(c) This invites Black to post a strong P at Q5, and is inferior to B-Kt5 or B4.

(d) After 9 QKtxQP, KtxKt; 10 KtxKt, Castles; 11 P-B3, White appears to be able to withstand Black's attack.

(e) If 10 BxP, R-Q4; 11 B-Kt3, P-QR3; 12 Kt-R3, Q-Kt5ch! or 10 KtxP, Q-Kt5ch; 11 K-Q, P-Q6; 12 QxQ, PxBPch; 13 KxP, KtxQch.

(f) White would have better chances with 13 K-Kt, giving up the exchange for two pawns.

(g) Equivalent to resignation.

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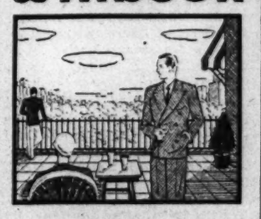

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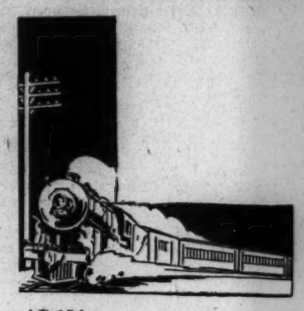

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OUT OF THE NOISE ZONE BUT CONVENIENT TO EVERYTHING . . . EVERY ROOM WITH PRIVATE BATH.
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You're near the White House, Treasury, all Government Buildings, Theatre and Shopping Districts, when you stay at The
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"The Residence of Presidents"
Washington, D. C.
H. P. SOMERVILLE, *Managing Director*

Progress In Education

Learning How to Teach Adults

Leaders Trained for American Folk Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Baton Rouge, La.

IT'S not always necessary to be a college graduate in order to teach the other fellow what you know. At least, that is what many people think down in Louisiana. If everyone who knows something in one particular line were willing to give out that knowledge to someone else, what an exchange of ideas would take place. This is exactly what has happened in the folk-school movement in Louisiana in the last four years.

But now comes instruction for the leaders so that they may give more intelligently of the richness of their experience and knowledge to their neighbors and community. In Richland Parish there is now a total of 70 local leaders who are taking instruction in how to teach adults. Among them are a judge, engineer, housewife, floor manager of a department store, home maker, physician, gas plant superintendent, farm girl, teacher, and others.

Every two weeks these leaders gather at the Rayville (La.) High School, where Dr. Frank O. Kreager from the extension division of Louisiana State University comes to help them organize and direct the farmers and farmerettes, mothers and housewives, home makers and neighbors.

The First Question

"What does your community need," was the first question put to the leaders when they started out last September. After two weeks of meditation and with no consultation with other members each one brought in a variety of answers.

"A safe and sane soil improvement program," "coöperation of farmers and business men," "restoration of school and church to rural districts," "a cow for every family," "making the farm pay," "more comfortable homes beautified simply," "uplifting entertainment," "efficiency in spending the family income," and "a more complete understanding between parents and children," were samples of the things which the leaders thought were needed.

Of course, all of this was just Dr. Kreager's way of assuring interest and arousing the leaders to think about means of improvement. It was the first move toward a survey and formed the basis for working out projects, for it must be remembered that in this class each member undertakes to develop and lead a community project integrated with the work of the class as a whole. The object, Dr. Kreager says, is to get each person into the work he can do best for the community and for his own development. No set plan is thrust on anyone. A project is to be determined by the needs of the community, the material available (especially the human material), and the individuality of the leader.

Now that these have developed and are in full swing, we may get a glimpse of what is actually taking place in Louisiana. A "Country Mothers' Reading Club," "Mechanical Toys and Home Workshops," "One Acre Club," "Beautification of Home Grounds with Native Flowers and Shrubs," "Better Radio Music," "Hand-Made Rugs and Interior Beautification," "Home Sewing" and "Farm Management" are the titles of some of the clubs which sprang into being.

Undaunted

"Looking-in room only" was reported for a packed house when the Cypress Bayou Community held its third meeting. Bad roads and a hailstorm had kept many home folks from attending before, and this time they all turned out to hear talks on the "farm," the "fly," the "mosquito," and "spring gardens." They sang songs, listened to the local band, viewed a short play, drank lemonade, ate sandwiches, and put in requests for information on quilt making, poultry raising, sewing for children, canning, gardening, and flower culture.

A carload of certified Irish potatoes has been secured for another club known as the "Mangham Potato Growers" in Mangham, La. These growers as soon as they have produced their crop are to return to the company from which the seed was secured one sack of potatoes for every sack of seed potatoes used. At their meetings the farmers will discuss and decide upon "economic factors in growing a potato crop," "soil best adapted," "number of acres to plant depending upon the labor, tools, and capital," "securing the seed," "time and method of cultivation," "control of insects," "harvesting, grading, and marketing potatoes."

Every day a group of little tots of pre-school age arrive at a local church to form a nursery school which is run on the coöperative basis conducted by two mothers each week. This Coöperative Nursery School is another of the projects growing out of Dr. Kreager's instruction to leaders. At the very second meeting the mothers set themselves to making and stuffing large rag dolls and to building shelves to hold playthings and other equipment. The two mothers who started this project are themselves mothers of pre-school children.

For Prettier Homes

Almost 20 farm girls have formed a club with the wife of a dentist as leader who has made a special study of period furniture and interior decoration. They are learning the appropriate way to furnish simple cottage or farm rooms and plan to visit homes where they can study both antique and modern adaptations of historic furniture. They expect to study booklets put out by the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City, learn of the quaint historical society and museum at Quincy, Mass., and study southern art, history, and traditions.

"Home-Made Rugs and Interior Beautification" is another club guided by a minister's wife who says, "I should like to work with the group in making handmade rugs and develop a study in tasteful arrangement of the 'what-have-you' in the home though I would not call it interior decoration." She aims to work out problems of how to supplement furnituure at little or no expense and make the best of what is at hand.

In the "One Acre Club" each member is planning what he will raise on his one acre of land. Carrots, onions, popcorn, stock beets are some of the chosen products. These farmers are looking out for interesting articles in farm magazines and newspapers on their chosen vegetables. The agricultural agent of a mid-west railroad met with the members and discussed the problem of growing certain vegetables for northern markets in sufficient quantity to make carload shipments. He suggested that cabbage, Irish potatoes, carrots and onions should find a profitable market, and the club decided to sponsor the movement and form a Truck Growers Association to interest people to plant the necessary acreage.

Filtering Back

Thus the leaders in the class for teaching adults are filtering back into their communities and trying to improve and lift the level of living. They study crafts, literature, speech and drama. They improve their gardening, landscaping, and farming. They sew, cook, sing, and play.

Though Dr. Kreager gives more time to the out-of-class discussions on all manner of problems and less to the actual class work, the following topics are covered in his lectures: "Community and Individual Opportunity," "The Nature of Socialization," "How Are We Educated?" "How to Make a Survey," "Community Ideals," "Project Organization," and "Self-Education."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Construction of This Hobbies Building by Boys of Westminster School Is One Kind of an Educational Project. The Use to Which the Finished House Will Be Put Is Still Another.

Boys Build Hobby House

School Means More to Them as a Consequence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Simsbury, Conn.

AMERICAN schoolmasters may well modify rigid college preparatory requirements by adopting much of the attitude toward the nonacademic boy that is taken by the leading English public schools. This is the opinion of Mr. Raymond Richards McOrmond, headmaster of Westminster School here, which is named and, to some extent, modeled after Westminster School in England.

The educational value of hobbies for boys has long been recognized in England. American private schools have so focused attention on meeting college entrance requirements that they have often lost sight of the value of hand work, in the opinion of Mr. McOrmond. The American boy frequently learns to do little with his hands besides holding the wheel of a motorcar. Yet the modern boy, it has been found at the American Westminster School, gains increased interest for his class work when hand and head activity go on simultaneously.

Westminster's headmaster has given his summer cabin to the boys to be made over as they see fit, into a "Hobby" building, where fellows can go in their spare time and develop their non-academic capacities. The whole operation is in the hands of the boys, and one of their number has been chosen to act as manager. This boy may ask for practical advice from the experienced carpenters about the school, but he is the ultimate authority and as such he carries quite a considerable responsibility. Under him he has two foremen, one for the construction and one for the work necessary on the grounds around the building. These foremen take their orders from the "No. 1" boy, and are responsible to him for the efficient performances of their jobs. The labor is voluntarily supplied by the boys, and considering the full schedule of the modern schoolboy, the response has been surprisingly good, and is getting steadily better. Here, then, right away, we have the start of a practical education, for there are few occupations that have such a variety of branches as building. This is entirely the boys' building and it will be exactly what they make it.

When the building is finished, there will be separate rooms where boys may pursue the following hobbies: carpentering, wood-carving, art, nature study, photography and collections of all sorts. There will be a separate glider department, and boys of mechanical bent already have a Ford engine which they are experimenting with. As time goes on, it is hoped that the building will be slowly enlarged and a much wider and more comprehensive range of hobbies be provided for.

Hopeful Note

Washington

A hopeful note in the alarming education situation in the United States is seen by Mrs. Hugh Bradford, president of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers. The concern expressed by citizens over the gravity of educational affairs points the way to a striking change in public school administration, she believes.

"A new understanding of the functions of the public school, on the part of the general public, is emerging," declares Mrs. Bradford. "In the past, citizens in general have been content to leave the administration of schools in the hands of a limited number of individuals, some of whom were not equipped for this important responsibility. Today citizens confronted with the possibility of having millions of children deprived of the most elementary educational advantages are aroused to investigate the causes underlying this condition. Millions of parents who have never been actively interested in the administration of the public schools are now rallying to the support of those schools, because their very existence is threatened. Out of the present crisis a more effective school system seems likely to develop."

Rural Adult Opportunity

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau
New York

NATIONAL guidance for rural adult education in the United States is urged in the report of a country-wide study of the subject under the auspices of the American Association for Adult Education made public today. The purpose of the association is to develop a program that would recognize more fully a kinship with movements in urban America and in rural and urban groups of other countries.

The study was begun five years ago by the late Mr. John D. Willard, professor of education of Teachers' College, Columbia University, and completed by Mr. Benson Y. Landis, associate secretary of the Federal Council of Churches. It was financed by a grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

In making the report public, Mr. Landis asserted that nearly 400 "master farmers" living in 28 states had attested that they had done their most important learning after they became adults. Almost 60 per cent of these held that the solution of the main farm problems depends upon better educational opportunities for rural communities.

Should Tie In

Rural adult education should not be developed as a separate enterprise, the report says, but should be closely related and to some degree integrated with other forms of rural and urban education.

"It seems evident to us that there is no coherent movement of rural adult education in the United States," it continues. "There are few spontaneous local developments. There are no folk developments with their roots deep in the soil, such as have taken place in some other countries.

"Parent education shows promising beginnings, but the ways and means of more extensive organization for it have not yet been worked out.

"In the cultural arts we have real stirrings in regard to which we may perhaps well repeat that they may become a major aspect of rural adult education.

"College and university extension, as distinguished from that in agriculture, is still too largely urban, although many of the services are much more needed in the country than in the cities.

"The radio is a new instrument which many educators grasped with too much enthusiasm; now its limitations are being soberly pondered; when these limitations are better understood, the radio may function much more usefully than at present."

Taking as its keynote idea Seaman A. Knapp's dictum that "men should grow faster than crops," the report traces the story of agricultural extension service from its beginnings to the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932. Agricultural extension is now found in every state and in three-fourths of the counties. Local volunteer leaders alone number several hundred thousand; paid employees more than 6000, it says.

The report deals also with adult education activities of public schools, churches, religious organizations, farm organizations, folk schools, libraries and the radio.

Public Schools

Adult classes in public schools are reported to be increasing, and in two states particularly—Delaware and California—there are widespread activities through the high schools. The number of adult classes conducted by agricultural departments of high schools receiving grants from the Federal Board of Vocational Education has also been increasing.

Library service, however, is not spreading as fast as might be desired, the report says.

The report recommends seven specific measures to insure more adequate functioning of rural adult education work already. They are: More experimentation, particularly by existing organizations, than is going on at present; increased contacts between rural adult educators which will enable them to educate each other, selection and direction of needed research, development of greater financial resources by governmental and voluntary means, better planning and strategy on a state and county basis, better provision for training professional workers, national guidance and consideration of the foregoing proposals and of the discussion of problems, methods and goals.

'Basic English'

To Be Tried Out in Hawaii

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Honolulu

CAN basic English, which has been advocated by numerous educators as a method of communication between people of different tongues, be taught readily to people unfamiliar with the English language? Experiments by means of which the University of Hawaii hopes to answer that question will be started here soon, according to David L. Crawford, president of the university.

Basic English consists of a list of 850 words and is intended, according to President Crawford, not as something to replace the various languages of the world, and not even to replace ordinary English, but as a means of communication between peoples speaking different languages.

* * *

Thus basic English, if successful, would replace the so-called Esperanto, Ido, Idiom Neutral and other artificial languages, which have never been generally recognized as satisfactory.

Scholars, including editors of dictionaries, are reported to be watching the experiments to see how easily the basic language may be learned. Night classes have been organized. All pupils are adults with no knowledge of English. Volunteer teachers and pupils are to conduct the tests. These will be the first comprehensive tests to see how the plan works out in practice, according to President Crawford.

* * *

Because of the varied racial makeup of Hawaii's population there will be no difficulty in finding a large number of pupils here. Racial groups are represented in the population approximately as follows:

Hawaiians, 22,230; Chinese, 27,235; Filipinos, 65,515; Caucasian-Hawaiians, 17,056; Asiatic-Hawaiians, 14,459; Portuguese, 28,595; Puerto Ricans, 7000; Sapins, 1253; Japanese, 146,189; Koreans, 6653; Caucasians, 43,517, and all others, 805.

COEDUCATIONAL
United States

Lower School — Upper School — College of Liberal Arts

Offers an educational training from kindergarten through high school and college to the A. B. degree, unified as to fundamentals yet with each department designed to meet the specific need of its own group.

The PRINCIPIA
Founded 1898
SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI
COEDUCATIONAL

COEDUCATIONAL
United States

The FOXWOOD School
41-05 Bowne Street Flushing, N. Y.
Foxwood, established in 1913 by the present principal, is a Country Day School combining the best of the past with the advantages of recent educational progress. The school accepts boys and girls from Kindergarten through Secondary School and offers both college preparatory and general courses. Hours 8:30-5 o'clock.
ELIZABETH CURTIS DRESSER, Principal

Advertising—and You

XIII—The Earmarks of Good Advertising

By ARTHUR T. LEWIS
Advertising Writer and Executive

"HOW may I know when an advertisement is good, and that I can believe what it says?" This question has doubtless occurred to many readers, together with a wish for some simple and infallible rule by which advertising might be judged.

There is no such rule that can be put in categorical terms. The safest gauge is your own tastes and standards of thinking and conduct.

Good Advertising Stands Out From Other Kinds by the Good Manners It Always Displays.

You undoubtedly know persons whose bearing commands respect, whose open countenance wins friendly attention, whose simple and sincere speech impels belief. From their lips comes no criticism or slander. Their restrained but well-chosen words inspire confidence and uplift the thoughts of those who hear them. A genuinely good advertisement attracts you, gains your interest and wins your support in much the same way.

Good advertising, first of all, is sincere. In an advertisement which is sincere, faults of expression, even of good taste, may be overlooked.

Sincerity springs from the advertiser's conviction that the product renders a genuine service. An advertisement cannot be sincere if wholly impelled by a mercenary motive. Furthermore, it is not possible to be sincere about a product which has no genuine merit. Such an advertisement may be clever, brilliant, witty or entertaining, but not sincere.

Good advertising, in itself, renders a service. It gives you something in return for the time spent in reading it—even if only the news about the product. It may, in addition, tell you how to do something, or offer a means to help you do it. It may supply a helpful bit of information, or inspiration. It leaves you better for having read it.

Good advertising allures the reader, but does so by its inward character rather than by superficial cleverness. It talks to you in terms of your best interests—your interest in using the product or service rather than the interest of the maker in selling it.

Good advertising is credible. It avoids "even the appearance" of overstatement or exaggeration. If it leans in any direction, it is to the other extreme—understatement and restraint.

An Advertisement That Represents Service to the Buyer Carries a Sincerity That Is Not Found in One That Is Based Solely on a Seller's Mercenary Motives.

Good advertising is well mannered. It does not "cry down" a competitor. Neither does it try to shock or shame the reader into attention for its claims. It does not flaunt in public print details of subjects which a person of good taste would not discuss in public. It is not likely to parade a recitation of anatomical shortcomings or social faults. If advertising which does this seems to be successful it is perhaps due largely to the huge expenditure behind it. There is no way of knowing how many readers it may have repelled. The fact that it apparently "pays" does not make it good advertising, for good advertising must be a credit to all advertising.

Perhaps this is as simple a rule as any: If an advertisement is genuinely good, after reading it you will be most apt to think first, not, "This is a clever advertisement (or an interesting advertisement)" but, "This is a good product," or "This is a good service."

Every person is affected by advertising. Every person can be in some degree a positive force for the support of right advertising, as well as for the elimination of wrong advertising. This series of 20 articles is designed to present information that will enable the reader to get the greatest possible benefits from advertising, as well as protect himself from possible abuses.

NEXT WEEK—"BEWARE THE WOLF IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING."

SECRETARIAL SCHOOLS
England

Secretarial College for Educated Girls
Excellent Practical Training, Modern Languages. Moderate Fees. FIRST CLASS POSTS
Miss Mildred Ransom
15 GREAT CUMBERLAND PLACE
Marble Arch, London, W. 1 (Tel.: Pad. 6302)

GIRLS' SCHOOLS
England

Roxbury School
Cadogan Road, Surbiton, Surrey
Telephone Elmbridge 2583
A Boarding and Day School for Girls and Little Boys.
Entire charge may be taken if required, and pupils from abroad are welcomed.
The School endeavours to give up-to-date individual Tuition for moderate fees.

CLAREMONT
ESHER, SURREY. (14 MILES FROM LONDON)
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
This School is recognized by the Board of Education and prepares for University Scholarships and other public examinations.
International and progressive in outlook.
Pupils accepted from 8 years upwards.
Particulars from the Secretary Telephone Esher 810.

GIRLS' SCHOOLS
England

CHALLONER SCHOOL
LONDON
71 and 72 Queen's Gate, S. W. 7
Telephone: Frobisher 4223
A Boarding and Day School for Girls.
A liberal education together with a high standard of work. Small classes and individual attention. Boys are received in the Preparatory classes.
The Summer Term begins on May 4th, 1933

BRICKWALL
Northiam, Sussex
Senior School: Girls 12-18
Junior School: Girls 6-11
Finishing School

The Brickwall Parents' Association provides a medium for coöperation between parents and teachers.

Tunes that ring with the joy of all the ages

Truly the new, revised Christian Science Hymnal is being warmly welcomed. Ever since the first copies were issued, letters of gratitude for this collection of beautiful hymns have been reaching the Directors of The Mother Church.

Musical critics, ministers, and others outstanding in their fields have been generous in expressing their appreciation for the hymnal. Praise is given the arrangement of the hymns, their selection from a musical standpoint, their suitability to the average voice, and their indexing.

But to measure the hymnal by intellectual or musical standards alone is to miss its great achievements. Its hymns, that ring with the joy of all the ages, are reaching the hearts of men and women throughout the world, and lifting grateful thousands on the wings of spiritual inspiration.

Only such a collection of hymns could form a right setting for the seven beloved poems of Mary Baker Eddy that are here presented. Although the old arrangements have been kept, the poems are also set to a rich variety of artistic new tunes that have been especially written by composers of note.

Tunes by some of the world's great masters — Haydn, Bach, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Handel, Mozart, Orlando Gibbons—are combined with poems of loveliness and strength, some of them translated from other tongues. In the new hymnal many Christian nations are met together in harmony.

This new hymnal offers an unusual opportunity for presenting a gift that carries a lasting message of love and gratitude. It is available in a choice of beautiful bindings:

Blue or brown cloth	$1.75
Black morocco, pocket size	4.00
Black levant, de luxe, same size as cloth book	5.00
Large type edition, brown cloth	5.00

May be purchased from your local Christian Science Reading Room or direct from the publishers.

1910 Edition—306 Pages
New Enlarged Christian Science Hymnal—628 Pages

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
107 Falmouth Street
Boston, Mass.

SUPPLY

11 Pages of Inspiring Scripture on SUPPLY in 1933 Revised and Enlarged SYSTEM BIBLE STUDY.

"That I may cause those that love me to inherit substance." "Open thine eyes, and thou shall be satisfied with bread." From Proverbs 8 and 20, respectively, are examples of the large number of helpful Scriptural passages assembled and printed, word for word, in the 11 pages of quotations on *SUPPLY* in the new *SYSTEM BIBLE STUDY*. The Bible abounds with examples of divine supply to man, and the new *SYSTEM BIBLE STUDY* is the *only* book in its field exhaustively covering this important subject.

The 45 new pages present passages on the following subjects: Age, Correction, Devil, Dominion, Fear, Freedom, Health, Master, Mind, Preserver, Reasoning, Service, Sleep, Stimulus, Supply.

Instead of merely presenting the page numbers, the new *SYSTEM BIBLE STUDY* presents the passages, word for word. Thus, the student can spend all his time reading and pondering the verses presented. *The SYSTEM BIBLE STUDY* consists of 1370 pages of classified Scripture and Bible information in one handy volume.

Sample Pages Free

Sample pages on Supply, Preserver, and other subjects, together with complete information about the new edition, will be mailed on request. Please fill in coupon and mail it today.

THE SYSTEM BIBLE COMPANY
One West Linwood Blvd. Kansas City, Mo.

The SYSTEM BIBLE STUDY *has been advertised regularly in The Christian Science Monitor since October, 1928.*

SYSTEM BIBLE COMPANY, Desk S-4
One W. Linwood Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.
Please mail me, without obligation, sample pages on Preserver, Supply and other subjects, and descriptions of the new 1933 Revised and Enlarged System Bible Study.
Mr.
Mrs.
Miss
Address.....
City.....State.....

The Home Forum

The Development of the Indoor Theater

BY THE time the Romans had added roofs and awnings to the type of theater they had borrowed from the Greeks, the open-air theater might be supposed well on its way to oblivion. But, before it was generally discarded, except as a curiosity, outdoor performances, on religious subjects, were again found in thirteenth-century France. Indeed, during the Middle Ages in France, conditions in the theater were reminiscent of Ancient Greece. Here, too, the drama sprang from the need to present religious beliefs vividly to the people. This need resulted in the mystic cycles of Mystery Plays, representing stories from the Bible, and in the Moralities, in which abstract qualities were impersonated. Some idea of what the mystic cycles were like can be had from the Passion Play, still given at Oberammergau, and of the Moralities from "Everyman."

The plays were first acted in the eleventh century, inside the churches. As time went on, however, even the cathedrals were not big enough to hold the crowds, and performances were moved out onto the steps and into the square, with the Gothic façade as a background; and later, when still more room was needed, into the open fields. For more than three centuries, from the thirteenth well into the sixteenth, these plays were developed under the direction of the town guilds. Whole communities gave themselves up to the productions, which sometimes took forty days to perform. Scenery was attempted; but it was found easier to set a number of scenes, or compartments, simultaneously on various parts of the stage than to shift. It is interesting to realize that this "multiple setting," still used by Laurent Mahelot when Corneille's *Le Cid* was first produced a hundred years later (1636) in the Théâtre du Marais, has come down from its origin to such scenes as the row of telephone booths in *Grand Hotel* where the light is switched on in each booth only when the audience is to hear the conversation. In stage properties, inconsistency ruled: real food was insisted upon, while no one knew nor cared much about geography or correct costumes. In England, where the Mysteries were also given, small salaries were paid to the performers—the humble beginnings of professional acting. There is record that, in 1483, "Noah and his wife" received one shilling and sixpence between them.

* * *

But there is a difference between the early Greek and the early French theater. Simplicity had gone; the comic element was included in the serious Mysteries, and this mixing is not Greek. On the other hand, the popular short farces, entirely comic, given by the "brotherhood of fools" are direct descendants of the mimic entertainments of Greece and Rome, and on their side have deeded to us the parades that block our streets when the circus comes to town.

By the time the public tired of their endless pageants, and were ready for less display and more comfort while watching, there were plenty of traditions to carry over into the story of the more commodious indoor theater—a story that brings us to the Renaissance; and, in a series of tableaux, to England and Italy, before returning to France.

This does not mean that modern conveniences and equipments appeared all at once. The Athenians were far more able to enjoy the works of their favorite poets in comfort than was an audience in Elizabethan England, who had gathered in the Globe Theater to hear a work by the new playwright, William Shakespeare. The stage, which was built out into the pit, was, indeed, roofed over; but, in spite of the harsh climate, the octagonal auditorium, lined with boxes for the ladies, was open to the sky. As everyone knows, scenery in sixteenth century England consisted of titleboards to indicate a scene or an object that was not there. The Greeks were not rich in scenery, either; but their audience was seated, and the space where the acting took place was clear of spectators. In Shakespeare's day, the stage was encumbered with the nobles, who did not hesitate to eat, play cards and shout at the less fortunate people who were standing and doubtless shuffling their feet restlessly in the pit. Not till 1749 did the Comédie Française rid its stage of spectators. Benches in the body of the theater were not supplied till near the close of the century.

* * *

Meanwhile, in Italy, the Renaissance was making lasting changes in the aspect of the theaters. The Dark Ages had so blotted out any knowledge of classic art that, when architects had their thoughts newly turned toward Greece, they were at a loss to decide just what Greek theaters had been like. The result was that, in their efforts to imitate these, they included many medieval characteristics, and produced buildings that begin to look natural to us. A great point was made of scenery: some of the houses in the scenes were constructed squarely and solidly; some were painted on flat cloth, and so was the only kind of perspective supplied. With the Olympic Theater, completed in 1584 at Vicenza, the architects went farther. The stage was still long and narrow, but five permanent doorways opened at the back into alleys, down which—and here is the innovation—the scenes were in real perspective. The receding stage, however, was built with an upward "rake" to help out the illusion—a trick that clung so long that actors now before the public remember of their early days that the farther away from the audience they walked the nearer they reached to the clouds! In planning the Farnese Theater at Parma, "the first modern theater," it was a simple matter to deepen the stage by cutting away the partitions between the five doorways, leaving an arch at the top, the proscenium, from which to hang a curtain. This arrangement is so familiar to us that we can see that the idea took hold.

* * *

From Italy the new designs spread northward. The best artists and architects in each country lent a hand: Leonardo da Vinci, Boucher, Inigo Jones. The remainder of the history of famous playhouses, in Italy, France, and England, is of increasing comforts, facilities and elaboration, which were led on by the inventions needed for effects in producing opera. Gradually the "multiple settings," the canvas houses, the wings sliding along grooves into place, developed, in 1929, into the wonders of the Théâtre Pigalle in Paris, where four stages, completely set, travel up and down on elevators, or, in a few seconds' time, are shunted here and there like freight cars.

It is electricity that makes most devices possible, and electricity put in an appearance late. Serlio, in the sixteenth century, experimented with lighting; so did Loutherbourg, who was with Garrick at the Drury Lane. But oil lamps and colored glass vases are poor materials to work with. In 1720, it was a great event when the Opèra in Paris was given a present of wax tapers instead of the former drippy tallow candles. In 1822, for the first time, in the performance at the Opèra of *Aladdin's Lamp*, gas was used. Electricity was not installed there until 1889. Now, the shifting rainbow of lights at the Radio City Music Hall, in New York, is merely one instance that shows what can be done with adequate equipment along the lines of Serlio's and Loutherbourg's oil lamps and colored jars.

It has been a long journey from the southerly slope of the Acropolis to Paris and New York. New conditions have raised new problems. Most of the problems, however, for the producer and the playgoer are old. Is the author's effect increased by copying exactly in the settings every elaborate detail of real life? Should actors follow conventions and traditions, or behave as much as possible as people do off the stage? Is it better to simplify: to leave much or all for the imagination of the individual spectator to supply—as the Elizabethans did? Those who readily picture to themselves the appropriate settings for a play heard over the radio, are likely to answer: "Yes." Or should colors, shapes, and lights be used as symbols to express the playwright's mood? On the modern stage we have a little of everything. When we go to a play, we must abide by the decision of the producer. Theoretically, however, we can take our choice.

P. R.

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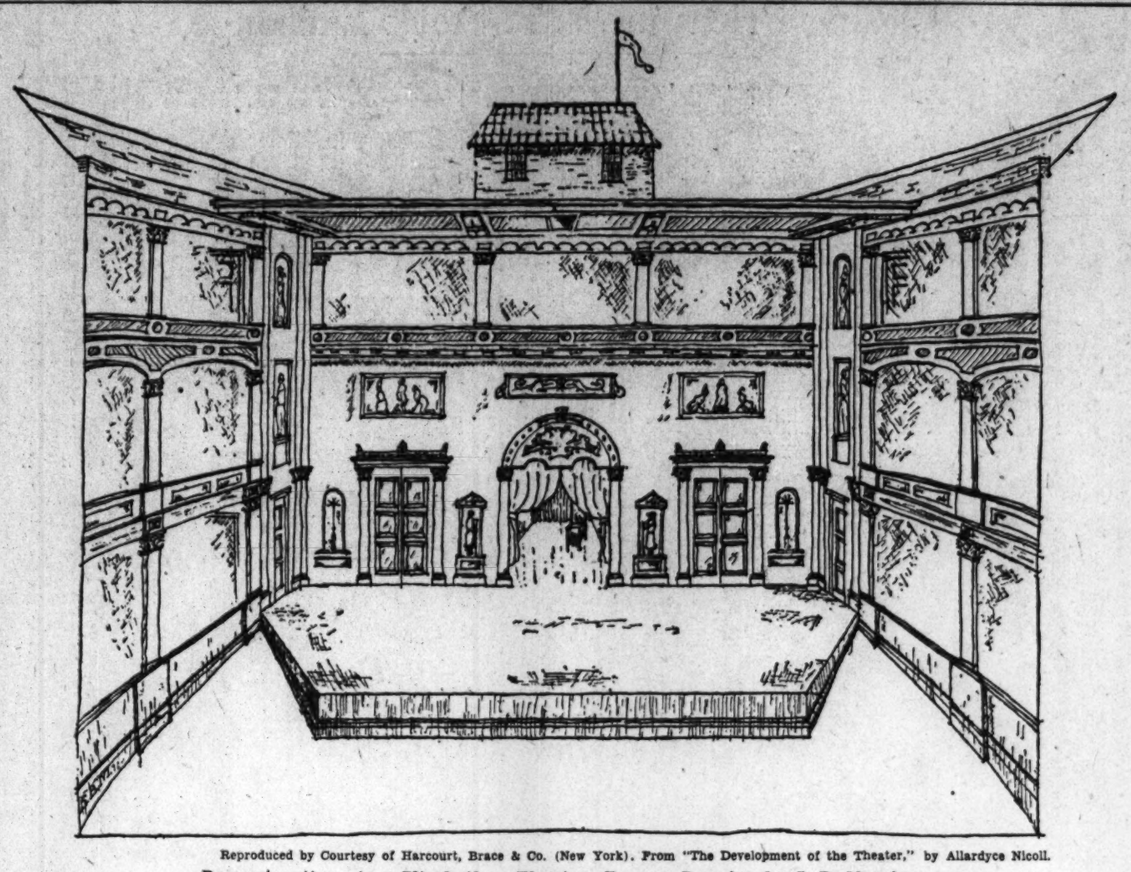

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Reconstruction of an Elizabethan Theater: From a Drawing by S. B. Marston.

A Career Distasteful to Grant

The summer of the seventeenth year of Grant's life had come. His sixteenth birthday had found him just finishing the winter term at a Maysville school, and once again he was busily engaged about the farm, when his father decided the hour was at hand in which to determine the boy's future vocation. Frankly, yet respectfully, the lad had declared that if he must learn and labor at the trade of a tanner he would do so only until twenty-one. Then he would shift for himself. Already the "best travelled boy" in Georgetown, he still longed to see more of the world.

By this time Jesse Grant was a man of mark and influence in the community. Possessed now of moderate means, he was bent on providing his children with the best education to be had, yet, true to his business instincts, sought to do so at the least cost to himself. One wintry evening when the son was home from the last of the local schools he ever attended—a private affair at Ripley—the father appeared with a long official-looking envelope in hand, and very briefly announced the appointment of Ulysses to a cadetship at the National Military Academy at West Point. The rest is best told in Grant's own words: "'But I won't go,' said I. 'I think you will,' said my rather, and I thought so too if he did, and the matter was settled then and there." . . .

Little as he desired to go to West Point, he less desired to return from there except victorious, with diploma and commission to crown his efforts, and now Ulysses was worrying over the possibility of failure. If some convulsion of nature had toppled the entire Academy into the Hudson that spring of '39 he could have read the news with rejoicing. Indeed he himself records that, soon after his entrance upon duty, he watched with actual hope the progress of the move in Congress to abolish West Point. . . .

And so for four long years steadily and serenely plodded the Ohio lad known to his comrades of the Corps as Sam Grant. Only in one way was he destined to become conspicuous in the Academy. Only to one earthly being did he communicate his hopes, fears or most intimate impressions. Removed by long miles from the sweet influences that had surrounded and guarded his boyhood, entered against his will upon a career distasteful to him, circumscribed by conditions that were often repugnant, and governed by a routine he considered harsh at most times and needless in most cases, he passed through plebe camp in silent submission, and settled down to his first year's studies in the bare old barracks, with neither hope of nor desire for reward in the profession prescribed for him; with neither enthusiasm nor even respect for the soldier part of his work; with nothing but a sense of duty and a never-surrender spirit to direct his efforts. To this was added the filial obedience he owed his father and the devotion with which he regarded his mother.—CHARLES KING, in "The True Ulysses S. Grant." (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

Landscape

We had climbed upwards through the pinewoods
On the fringe of Exmoor,
To the wide view from the hill-top
Facing the undulating gray of the Channel,
Facing waters insweeping calmly, buoyantly,
To the pebbly foot of the land,
And the strong wind greeted us
The wind that had blown the width of the tossing waters
To roam through the pinewoods with us.

And the wall was there—a gray stone wall,
The length of the hill-top,
Keeping the pine woods within bounds,
A broken wall, thickly purple with heather,
A royal purple cloak of heather,
Folded and trailing in each crevice
And gorse was by—a sweeping flame
Against the blue of the sky.
Across the stile, the path urged onward
Urged again and again to follow
On to the curve of the headlands
Where they sweep to the west
In blue gray rugged grandeur.
But this gold and purple and gray,
This landscape garden that the years
Winters and summers with their calm and storm
Had cloaked in living gold and purple
Laughing in all the joy of a golden summer afternoon,
Of beauty incarnate,
Of contentment—would not have its song denied
Must bid us stay to bind it fast
Engrave it, hue for hue,
In the vivid halls of memory,
And the path must wait till tomorrow.

MABEL A. BEEKEN.

Polemics in Spring

When doubts were darkening my sight,
It was enough for me to come
On the absurdly gay delight
A daffodil was growing from.

A crocus flagged me with its mirth
So it could show me, by a fence,
How marvelously by it earth
Was lifted to magnificence!

My dark polemics were a score
Of crows, that pausing not to court
A refutation, fled before
A flower's beautiful retort!

—LOUIS GINSBERG, in *Voices*.

Who Can Speak of Mount Fuji?

Who can feel himself worthy to speak of Fuji, the loveliest mountain in the world; the idol of poets for centuries; the inspiration of painters; and, one must also say, the trademark of Japan? Japanese tradition affirms that Fuji sprang from the earth in a single night. To me, at all events, its glories sprang in a night, for we reached by train in the dark a village, Suzukawa by name, only twenty miles from the mountain. As we lay on our beds of quilt next morning, the sliding shutters were removed, and Fuji stood right before us, framed as in a picture; but how far beyond the power of any artist to depict, much more of any writer to describe, those who have seen it know well.

Fuji is a flat-topped cone over twelve thousand feet high, standing in the midst of a circular plain round which is a ring of smaller mountains. With a glorious sweep the sides rise from the chequered expanse of many-coloured fields, steeper and steeper, to the snowy summit. Rising from near the level of the sea, the effect of height is vastly enhanced. The flanks are often hidden in clouds, the level top appearing far above them. On a cloudy day the newcomer, when told to look at Fuji, often fails to detect the top. Such was the experience of the traveller described by Lafcadio Hearn as looking from the deck of their ship on reaching Yokohama at sunrise.

"'Look higher up, much higher.' Then they looked up, up into the heart of the sky, and saw the mighty summit glistening like a wondrous phantom lotus-bud in the flush of the coming day; a spectacle that smote them dumb. Swiftly the eternal snow yellowed into gold, then whitened as the sun reached out beams to it over the curve of the world, over the shadowy ranges, over the very stars, it seemed, for the giant base remained viewless. And the night fled utterly; and a soft blue light bathed all the hollow heaven—and colours awoke from sleep; and before the gazers there opened the luminous Bay of Yokohama, with the sacred peak, its base ever invisible, hanging over all like snowy ghost in the arch of the infinite day."

For this once, when I saw him first, he stood without a single cloud in the morning sun—a sight not often obtained. Soon a curious round cap of mist began to form around his head, and shortly he was hidden for the day.—THE RIGHT HON. NOEL BUXTON, M. P., in "Travels and Reflections." (London: George Allen & Unwin, Ltd.; Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

La Fraternité véritable

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

GRACE aux lumières que la Science Chrétienne verse sur les passages réconfortants où la Bible nous assure que l'homme a reçu de Dieu la domination, ceux qui cherchent la Vérité peuvent fréquemment percer le voile du témoignage des sens mortels et manifester la guérison que produit un penser constructif. Alors paraissent les bonnes œuvres qui consistent à détruire la maladie et le péché, ainsi qu'à établir l'ordre et l'harmonie là où semblaient régner la discorde et la confusion.

En face des déceptions et du désarroi qui prévalent apparemment dans l'existence matérielle, on s'écrierait volontiers avec le prophète Malachie: "N'avons-nous pas tous un même père? Un même Dieu ne nous a-t-il pas créés? Pourquoi donc sommes-nous infidèles les uns aux autres, profanant ainsi l'alliance de nos pères?" Ces questions ne trouveront guère de réponse pour qui se place au point de vue matériel; mais du point de vue spirituel et vrai, nous pourrons comprendre que la perfidie de l'entendement mortel est inconnue du Père, qui "créa l'homme à son image." Ce qui est erroné ou méprisable n'a jamais été créé par Lui, et doit disparaître devant la compréhension du fait que Dieu est véritablement le Père et la Mère de l'homme, et que Sa création tout entière a du prix à Ses yeux. Toutes les idées de Dieu expriment Dieu; aussi l'affection fraternelle et la bonté, qui sont des qualités spirituelles, ne peuvent-elles être séparées de l'homme, car elles font partie de son être éternel. L'homme est parfait et complet. Il est entièrement spirituel et semblable à Dieu. Maintenant comme toujours, la conception mortelle erronée qui prétend s'imposer à la pensée humaine, n'est nullement l'homme.

Le Scientiste Chrétien s'efforce de percevoir la présence de Dieu et la perfection que lui-même a reçue de Dieu. Il sait que réfuter à voix haute toutes les suggestions agressives ou subtiles qu'il peut entendre concernant la misère et les limitations, serait une tâche des plus ardue; mais il peut connaître la vérité qui le protège et l'empêche de croire à ces choses. Tout en niant les erreurs présentées par l'entendement mortel, il doit veiller à ne leur accorder aucune réalité quelconque, alors qu'il s'efforce de les corriger. Il se rend compte qu'il doit faire luire sa lumière devant les hommes en prouvant la vérité. Comme c'est à ses fruits qu'on le reconnaîtra, il poursuit son chemin dans l'humilité et la paix, demeurant dans la conscience de la Vérité et reflétant l'Amour; il est vigilant et toujours prêt à donner son aide chaque fois qu'une conscience humaine réceptive se tourne vers le Christ guérisseur.

Dans *Miscellaneous Writings* (p. 116), Mary Baker Eddy écrit: "Obéir au divin Principe que vous faites profession de comprendre et d'aimer, démontre la Vérité. Ne jamais abandonner son poste, n'être jamais négligent, jamais de mauvaise humeur, jamais indolent lorsqu'il faut travailler pour Dieu,—c'est là l'obéissance; c'est être 'fidèle en peu de choses.'" Il faut se conformer implicitement à ce vrai concept de l'obéissance pour parvenir à dominer les tentations, grâce à la croissance spirituelle. Quoique l'entendement mortel plaide en faveur de lui-même, ses arguments ne produisent jamais un verdict correct. Tout argument qui s'oppose au bien n'est qu'une répétition de l'erreur; et quelles que puissent être ses prétentions, l'erreur est toujours négative, donc étrangère à l'homme spirituel, lequel ne peut percevoir que ce qui procède de Dieu, son Principe éternel et divin.

L'homme spirituel reflète l'intelligence divine, aussi manifeste-t-il à chaque instant une activité constructive. Comprendre ce fait, c'est être calme, vigilant et obéissant; c'est éviter les arguments stériles ou les controverses, et s'efforcer d'être toujours sur ses gardes. La compréhension spirituelle permet aux hommes de parler et d'agir avec justice et sagesse en tout temps et dans toutes les circonstances.

Si nous écoutions le conseil que Paul donnait aux Philippiens: "Ayez les mêmes sentiments que Jésus-Christ a eus," nous regarderions tous les problèmes qui nous sont présentés comme autant d'occasions de prouver que l'homme est vraiment l'enfant de Dieu, que Dieu est son Entendement et sa substance; et nous pourrions dès lors poursuivre avec joie notre route quotidienne. Pour celui qui comprend la totalité de l'Entendement divin, la victoire journalière sur l'erreur devient une source de joie constante; et chaque victoire se trouve être un échelon qui permet de s'élever plus haut dans le domaine des efforts chrétiens.

Ainsi s'accomplira finalement le salut complet de tout le genre humain; et l'on saisira la vérité des paroles de Mrs. Eddy à la page 467 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "Il faudrait bien comprendre que tous les hommes ont un Entendement, un Dieu et Père, une Vie, une Vérité et un Amour. L'humanité deviendra parfaite dans la mesure où ce fait sera manifeste, les guerres cesseront et la vraie fraternité des hommes sera établie."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Samuel Smiles and His "Self-Help"

It was in 1860 that Samuel Smiles achieved a surprising success with his Self-help. Smiles, one of the forgotten worthies of the mid-Victorian era, was a man of humble birth, who by dint of intense industry and perseverance was able to take a medical degree and set up as a country doctor. He so improved his mind by travel and study that he was presently appointed editor of the Leeds Times. A friendship with Stephenson led to his writing a biography of the great engineer, through whose influence he was appointed secretary to the South-Eastern Railway. So far his career had been prosperous, though quite uninteresting and commonplace. But now Samuel suddenly gave birth to a bright idea. He had long been interested in workmen's societies, benefit-clubs and other industrial activities of a like nature. He lectured to young men on conduct and the causes that led to success in life, and the young men flocked to hear him. In the course of his biographical reading he jotted down notes of the sayings and doings of successful men of all classes and all countries. And there came a time when he was inspired to empty his notebook into a volume which, he thought, would be of use to his young friends, since it would give instances (from real life) of the qualities that led to fame or fortune. The idea found favour in the eyes of Mr. Murray, for the book was full of "morality," though morality of rather a utilitarian order. And so Self-help came modestly into a world which, apparently, had been waiting and hungering for it. The book sold in its tens of thousands for many years and was translated into nearly every known language—including Arabic and Japanese. "Self-helpful, ever-strenuous Samuel Smiles" was not a man of letters, and he possessed not one spark of humour, but he had discovered a great secret. He taught that not genius—nor talent—nor any special advantages in the way of birth or education—were necessary for success, but rather such humdrum qualities as thrift, perseverance, industry, honesty, civility and frugality.—GEORGE PASTON, in "At John Murray's. Records of a Literary Circle, 1843-1892." (London: John Murray.)

True Brotherhood

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE illumination which Christian Science sheds upon the comforting assurances as to man's God-given dominion contained in the Holy Scriptures, is helping numerous seekers for Truth to see beyond mortal sense testimony, and to show forth the healing results of constructive thinking. These good works are made manifest in the destruction of sin and disease, and in the establishing of harmony and order where discord and confusion had seemed to be.

Viewing the deceit and disarray of material existence that seems rampant on every hand, one is prompted to ask with the prophet Malachi, "Have we not all one father? hath not one God created us? why do we deal treacherously every man against his brother, by profaning the covenant of our fathers?" These questions may appear unanswerable if viewed from a material standpoint, but when seen from the true, spiritual viewpoint we may realize that the treachery of mortal mind is unknown to the Father, who "created man in his own image." Whatever is erroneous and dishonorable is not of His creating, and must disappear before the understanding that man truly has one Father-Mother, God, and that all creation is equally precious in His sight. All the ideas of God express Him; and brotherly love and kindness, being spiritual qualities, are inseparable from man, for they are part of his eternal being. Man is perfect and complete. He is wholly spiritual and Godlike. Now and always the mortal misconception that obtrudes itself upon human thought is not man.

The Christian Scientist, striving to become aware of God and of his own God-given perfection, knows that audibly to refute all the subtle and aggressive suggestions of lack and limitation which are voiced to and around him would appear to be an arduous task, but he can know the truth which protects him from believing error. In denying the error of mortal mind, he needs to guard against awarding it recognition as real, in the endeavor to correct it. He realizes that in proving the truth he must let his light shine forth. He must be known by his fruits; and so he humbly goes his way in humility and peace, dwelling in the consciousness of Truth and reflecting Love, ever alert and ready to help wherever receptive human consciousness reaches out for the healing Christ.

In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 116) Mary Baker Eddy says: "Obeying the divine Principle which you profess to understand and love, demonstrates Truth. Never absent from your post, never off guard, never ill-humored, never unready to work for God,—is obedience; being 'faithful over a few things.'" This true concept of obedience must be implicitly followed if we are to attain dominion over temptation through spiritual growth. Though mortal mind argues for itself, its arguments never result in a right decision. Argument against that which is good is but a repetition of error; and error, whatever may be its claim, is always negative, and consequently unknown to spiritual man, who can cognize only that which proceeds from God, his eternal divine Principle.

Spiritual man reflects divine intelligence; hence there is never a time in which he is not manifesting constructive activity. One who understands this is calm, alert, and obedient; he is not drawn into fruitless arguments or controversy, and strives never to have an unguarded moment. Spiritual understanding enables one to speak and act fairly and wisely at all times and in every circumstance.

If we would heed the admonition of Paul in his epistle to the Philippians, "Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus," we should regard every problem presented as but another opportunity to prove the truth of man's sonship with God, who is his Mind and substance, and in doing this would find our daily path one of rejoicing. To one armed with the understanding of divine Mind's allness, the daily overcoming of error becomes a constant joy; and each victory gained is seen as a step to higher calls in the line of Christian endeavor.

Thus, ultimately, will full salvation for all mankind be accomplished, and the truth of Mrs. Eddy's words in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 467) be realized: "It should be thoroughly understood that all men have one Mind, one God and Father, one Life, Truth, and Love. Mankind will become perfect in proportion as this fact becomes apparent, war will cease and the true brotherhood of man will be established."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

"Trulie an April Daye"

Journall, Forest Hill, Oxon, May 23d, 1643

At leafte, foe fayeth the Calendar; but with me it hath beene trulie an April Daye, alle Smiles and Teares. And now my Spiritts are foe perturbed and difmaid, as that I know not whether to weepe or no, for methinks crying would relieve me. At firft waking this Morning my Mind was elated at the Falfitie of my Mother's Notion, that no Man of Senfe woulde think me worth the having; and foe I got up too proude, I think, and came down too vain for I had fpent an unufuall Time at the Glaffe. My Spiritts, alfoe, were foe unequall, that the Boys took Notice of it, and it feemed as though I coulde breathe nowhere but out of Doors; foe the Children and I had a rare Game of Play in the Home-clofe; but ever and anon I kept looking towards the Road and liftening for Horfes' Feet, till Robin fayd, "One would think the King was coming:" but at laft came Mr. Milton, quite another Way, walking through the Fields with huge Strides. Kate faw him firfte, and tolde me: and then fayd, "What makes you look foe pale?"

We fate a good Space under the Hawthorn Hedge on the Brow of the Hill, liftening to the Mower's Scythe, and the Song of Birds, which feemed enough for him, without talking; and as he fpake not, I helde my Peace, till, with the Sun in my Eyes, I was like to drop afleep; which, as his own Face was *from* me, and towards the Landfkap, he noted not. I was juft aiming, for Mirthe's Sake, to fteale away, when he fuddainlie turned about and fell to fpeaking of rurall Life, Happineffe, Heaven, and fuch like, in a Kind of Rapture; then, with his Elbow half raifing him from the Grafe, lay looking at me; then commenced humming or finging I know not what Strayn, but 'twas of *"begli Occhi"* and *"Chioma aurata"*; and he kept fmiling the while he fang.

After a time we went In-doors; and then came my firfte Pang; for Father founde out how I had pledged myfelfe overnighte; and for a Moment looked foe grave, that my Heart mifgave me for having beene foe haftie. However, it foone paffed off: deare Father's Countenance cleared, and he even feemed merrie at Table; and foon after Dinner alle the Party difperfed fave Mr. Milton, who loitered with me on the Terrace.—From "The Maiden and Married Life of Mary Powell. Afterwards Miftrefs Milton," by ANNE MANNING.

Feathers

(Westchester)

The gold forsythia's bright curled fronds
Lash wide on long incredible wands,
And withes of feathering greenness fall
And flow, a tide, along the wall;

The children down the path heaped high
Rustle and push as they go by,
Thrusting their feet through magic things,
The maple's paired dawn-colored wings:

The mill-stream's plumy water rides
White-feathered down the stone's hid sides;
Across the sharply azured sky
Even the clouds blow feathery by;

Only the sparrows, sulkily
Huddling along their windstruck tree,
Deny their feathers, sudden grown
Smooth and dun-colored as a stone.

—MARGARET WIDDEMER, in "The Road to Downderry." (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

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Financial: Market Quotations

Market Closes Steady After Profit-Taking

Mixed Gains and Losses Are Recorded—Changes Unimportant

NEW YORK, April 11 (AP)—After six successive sessions of higher prices, the advance in the share market was checked by profit-taking today.

The list poked up fractions at the start, but soon slid back. Good support appeared just under yesterday's closing prices, however, as traders were impressed by strength of a wide assortment of commodities, including wheat, sugar, cotton, rubber and nonferrous metals.

Scattered gains appeared in various specialties, but industrials were a bit mixed, while rails were steady.

American Telephone dipped 1½, while General Foods and Nash were off as much on dividend news.

U. S. Steel, Case, Allied Chemical and Kennecott were steady. American Sugar Refining, Crucible Steel, Consolidated Gas and Howe Sound firmed fractionally.

Turnover approximated 1,400,000 shares.

Commodities Strong

The continued strength of commodities was the most encouraging aspect of the day's developments. The Government's winter wheat crop estimate was lower than expected, and gave that market a brisk upturn. But many other staples continued to advance. Dealers reported both speculative and consumer buying in several raw materials.

The decision of Nash Motors to defer its quarterly dividend of 25 cents was not wholly expected, inasmuch as some quarters thought payments might be maintained from the company's large surplus, despite the fact that the later quarter resulted in a small deficit. General Foods cut its dividend to 40 cents from 50, despite earnings in excess of 50 cents in the first quarter, "in view of continuation of business uncertainty."

The money market remained extremely easy, with call money renewing at 1½ per cent, but available outside at 1 per cent. Federal funds, which are excess balances at the Federal Reserve, were offered as low as ⅛ of 1 per cent. Bankers acceptance rates were reduced. The plethora of short term funds had a good effect on the market for United States Government bonds.

Bond Prices Steady

Another advance in United States securities gave the bond market renewed courage today and prices in most corporate categories maintained a steady to firm trend.

Reduction of banking interest payments by the New York Clearing House Association, effective Thursday, served to further emphasize the downward range of money rates. Federal bonds registered gains of 3-32nds to around 15-32nds of a point.

A number of the semi-speculative leaders were moderately reactionary. Among the most active of the utility and industrial gainers were some loans of American & Foreign Power, Detroit Edison, Dodge Bros., Erie, Goodrich, Goodyear, International Telephone, North American, Phillips Petroleum, Postal Telegraph, Shell Union Oil, Texas Corp., and U. S. Rubber.

Some of the rails were a trifle hesitant as followers of the transportation department awaited announcement of the Administration's plan to aid the carriers.

German obligations showed further inclinations to recover some of their recent severe losses. The Reich 5½s and 7s both added a point or more to their rally of yesterday. Improvement was also recorded by some bonds of Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Colombia, Great Britain, Italy and Japan. French issues were somewhat easier.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Chase	23	24½	Lafayette	..	5½ 8½
City	26½	28½	Public	..	24 26
Commercial	131	141	Textile	..	23 26
Fifth Av	1220	1270	Trade Bank	..	15 20
First, N Y.	1145	1195	Yorkville	..	30 40

New York Trust Company Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Bankers	58½	60½	Fulton	..	230 260
Banca C I	140		Guaranty	..	266 271
Bk NY&T	270	280	Irving	..	17 18½
Bronx	..	9	Kings Co	..	1900 2000
Brooklyn	89	94	M'facturers.	..	14 15½
C Han'v'r	123½	127½	New York	..	79½ 82½
Chemical	34¼	36¼	Title Guar	..	15¾ 17¼
County	28	30	Unit States	..	1405 1455
Empier	..	17¼	18¾		

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
First Nat	22	24	Merchants	..	280
N Shawmut	24	26	Second Nat.	90	95

	Last appraisal
Boston Safe Deposit & Trust	400
New England Trust	280
State Street Trust	250

Chicago Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Cent Repub	¼	¾	Harris T&S	240	260
Cont Ill Bk	63	65	Northern Tr	320	335
First Nat	91	95			

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Ætna Fire	23½	26	Home	..	12½ 14½
Am Alliance	7½	10½	North River	8	10
Gt Amer	10⅜	12⅜	Spgfld Fire.	50	55
Hartford	32½	35½	U S Fire	..	15½ 18½

Railway Earnings

New York Central

	1932	1932
Feb. net loss*	$2,150,349	$147,721
2 months net loss*	3,875,811	1,712,428
*After taxes and charges.		

Rutland Railroad Co.

	1933	1932
Feb. net loss*	$18,778	$1,991
2 months net loss*	60,799	48,774
*After taxes and charges.		

Northern Pacific

	1933	1932
Feb. def af chgs	$1,804,164	$837,088
2 mos def af chgs	3,247,907	1,705,166

International-Great Northern

	1933	1932
*Feb. net loss	$99,372	$205,610
*2 months net loss	187,935	420,146
*After taxes and charges.		

Florida East Coast

	1933	1932
*Feb. net income	$47,676	$49,606
*Two months net loss	54,175	30,433
*After taxes and charges.		

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Apr. 11	Last Apr. 10
8¾	3	..	Adams Express	3600	4⅝	4	4⅛	4⅝
56½	39	..	Adams Exp pf	10	39	39	39	..
15⅝	9	..	Adams Millis	400	9	9	9	..
10½	6¾	..	Addressograph	100	6	6	6	8¾
3⅝	1⅝	..	Advance Rumley	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
10½	7¾	1.20	Affiliated Prod	400	9	9	9	9
64½	47½	3	Air Reduction	1500	64¾	60	60	60¾
15⅝	11½	.60	Alaska-Juneau	1600	14⅝	14½	14⅝	14⅝
1½	⅝	..	Alleghany Corp	1300	1	⅝	⅝	⅝
3½	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	300	1½	1½	1½	1½
2½	1⅜	..	Allegh pf ww XL	100	1½	1½	1½	..
89½	70¾	6	*Allied Chem	100	1½	1½	1½	..
9⅞	6	..	Allis Chalmers	7900	84½	83	83¼	85½
25½	18½	2	Amerada	1500	30½	29¾	30	30
14⅜	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	900	25⅜	24¼	25½	25
13⅞	8	..	Am Bank Note	300	13	13	13	..
39⅞	34	3	Am Bank Note pf	100	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
3½	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	2000	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	..
15	2¾	..	Am Beet Sug pf	400	3⅜	2⅞	3¼	3
15½	9½	.60	Am Brake S&F	530	15	13½	15	12½
76	60	7	Am Brake S&F pf	700	15½	14½	15	15
62¾	49½	4	Am Can	10	68	68	68	68
128¾	112	7	Am Can pf	4100	82	80⅝	80⅝	81¾
9¾	6½	..	Am Car & Fdry	100	120	120	120	..
3¼	1⅝	..	Am Chain	300	9¾	9	9	9¾
40	34	3f	Am Chicle	100	2	2	2	..
22¾	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	400	37	36⅞	37	36¼
10⅜	3⅞	..	Am European	9800	18¾	17½	18	17⅝
8½	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
14⅞	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	2800	6¾	6	6	5
12	6½	..	Am & For Pow 6	300	9¾	9	9	8⅝
9¾	6⅜	..	Am & For Pw 3pf	400	7¾	7¼	7¼	7
5¼	4⅛	1	Am Hawaiian	700	6	5¾	5¾	5¼
4	2½	..	Am Hide & L	100	5½	5½	5½	..
6½	3⅜	..	Am Ice	300	3½	3¼	3½	..
36	25	6	Am Ice pf	900	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	5⅞
8⅜	4¼	..	Am International	100	30	30	30	29
10⅜	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	1300	7⅜	7	7	7¼
4⅜	3½	..	Am Medal	700	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	10
22	15½	..	Am Metal	600	4⅜	4	4	4
9¼	4	..	Am Power & Lt	70	22	22	22	22
24½	9⅞	½	Am P&L 6% pf	1700	5½	5	5	5
21½	9	¼	Am P&L 5% pf	100	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
7⅞	4⅝	..	Am Radiator	1300	6½	6	6	6
19⅝	5¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	4800	7⅞	7½	7½	7¾
18⅞	10¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	1700	9½	9⅛	9⅛	9¼
47	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	6800	19¼	18⅛	18¼	18¾
34⅜	20½	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	1300	47	45½	47	46½
8⅝	4⅜	.60	Amerada	300	34¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
35½	30	2½	Am Stores	2600	8¾	8	8	9
40⅜	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	100	34½	34½	34½	35
109⅝	89¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	3400	40¾	39	39¾	39¾
18⅞	10	..	Am Type F pf	26500	95½	92⅞	93¼	95½
16¾	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	20	12	12	12	11
9¾	9½	..	Am WW&E 1st	1700	13⅞	13⅛	13⅜	13⅜
58	35	6	Am Wat 1pf	300	11	11	11	11
6½	3½	..	Am Woolen	300	40	40	40	..
31½	22⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	600	6	5½	5½	5½
4⅜	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	600	3½	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
9⅝	5	..	Anaconda Cop	400	4¼	4	4	4
15½	8½	.60	Anchor Cap	5900	8½	7⅞	8¼	8¼
66	62¼	6½	Anchor Cap pf	400	13	11¾	11⅞	..
14½	9¾	..	Anchor Cap pf	10	65	65	65	65
64	41	7	Archer Daniels	100	15⅝	14½	14½	14
2⅜	1½	..	Armour Del pf	300	49¾	49¾	49¾	..
1½	¾	..	Armour Ill B	1800	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
14½	7	..	Armour Ill pf	1300	11¼	11	11	11
5¾	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	3200	14¼	13⅝	13⅞	12⅝
29¼	18	..	Asso Dry G pf	3400	5⅞	5½	5⅞	5⅝
24	15	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	200	29¼	26⅝	29¼	..
47⅛	34⅜	..	Asso Oil	200	24	23	23¾	22¼
26½	16½	..	Atchison T&SF	10	11	11	11	..
75	41⅝	..	Atl Coast Line	7300	43¾	42	42½	43
17¼	12⅜	1	Atl Gulf&WI pf	600	20⅝	20¼	20½	20¾
13¼	9	2	Atl Refining	200	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	..
58½	31¼	..	Auburn Auto	2800	16⅛	16	16⅛	16¾
8	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	200	11	11	11	11
				3800	7½	7¼	7¼	7⅝

—B—

6¼	3⅞	..	Baldwin Loco	700	5½	5⅛	5¼	5½
15⅝	9½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	170	14	13½	13½	13½
12⅜	5¼	..	Balt & Ohio	1200	10¼	9⅞	10	10
26¾	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	400	24	23½	24	..
85	68⅜	7	Bangor & Ar pf	20	80¼	80¼	80¼	..
4½	3	..	Barnsdall A	2000	4⅛	3¾	4	4
12⅛	7	..	Beatrice Cream	600	12½	11⅞	12⅛	11¾
50⅝	45	3	Beech-Nut Pack	300	50½	49½	49½	49
5	3½	..	Belding Hem	300	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
65½	62¼	4.09	Belg Nat Rys ppf	9800	18¾	17½	18	17⅝
11½	6⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	1200	9⅞	9	9	..
16⅞	9	..	Best & Co.	4300	14⅝	13⅝	14⅛	13¼
18¼	10¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	3800	18	17⅛	17½	17¾
39¾	25¼	..	Beth Steel pf	900	39¾	37½	38½	39¼
8	3½	..	Bigelow Sanford	10	7½	7½	7½	7⅜
14¾	9½	..	Blaw Knox	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
26⅜	18	1.60	Bohn Alum & Br	500	14½	14	14	14¼
9¾	5½	..	Borden	3800	23½	22¾	23¼	23¼
10⅝	4⅜	..	Borg Warner	1300	9⅜	8⅝	8⅞	9¼
4⅜	3½	..	Briggs Mfg	400	4	3⅞	4	..
80⅜	64	6	Brooklyn Man T	4900	29¾	28¼	29¾	28½
82	63½	5	Brooklyn M T pf	200	77⅝	76⅞	77⅝	77
5	1¾	..	Brooklyn Un Gas	500	68½	67½	67⅝	66
⅝	⅛	..	Brunswick Balke	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	4½
3½	2	..	Bruns Terminal	500	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
36	20½	2	Bucyrus Erie	800	3¼	3	3¼	2¾
4½	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	30	28½	28½	28½	..
2	⅞	..	Budd Mfg	300	3¾	3½	3¾	..
1	1	..	Budd Wheel	200	1	1	1	..
4¾	2½	..	Bullard	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
1⅞	¾	..	Burns Bros A	100	3½	3½	3½	3¼
⅜	⅛	..	Burns Bros A cts	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
9⅞	6¼	.40	Burroughs Add	1200	9¾	9¼	9¾	9½
3¾	1	..	Bush Terminal	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1
15	8½	..	Butte & Superior	1700	14½	13⅝	13⅝	14¼
			Byers					

—C—

13⅜	7¾	..	Calif Packing	2500	13¾	13	13	13¾
½	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	800	½	½	½	½
3¼	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	1100	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	2⅞
11¾	7½	1	Canada Dry	900	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	11¾
14⅝	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	1500	8¾	8¼	8¼	8¼
18	14	1	Cannon Mills	500	17⅜	16¼	17⅜	16¾
6¾	4½	..	Capital Admin	300	6	5¾	6	6
52¼	30½	..	Case Thresh	2500	50¼	48¾	48¾	49⅜
60	41	4	Case Thresh pf	1600	52½	51⅝	52½	51½
9½	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	5300	9⅜	9	9½	9
24½	14	1½	Celanese Corp	700	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	7¼
11¼	5⅞	..	Central Aguirre	600	23¼	22	23¼	23
20¾	14⅞	.22	Cerro de Pasco	9000	12	11½	11⅝	11⅝
30⅝	24⅝	2½	Chesapeake Corp	1100	18	17	17¼	17¾
8¾	2⅛	..	Chi & Gt W pf	4000	28¾	27⅜	27¾	28
2⅜	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	300	4	4	4	3½
3½	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1¾
6¼	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	200	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
4	2	..	Chi & N'west pf	300	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
5⅜	2	..	Chi Pneu Tool	400	5	5	5	5
7½	3	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	100	23¾	23¼	23¾	23¾
8½	3⅜	..	Chi R&P 6%	500	3	3	3	3
2¾	1⅜	..	Chi R&P 7%	700	3¼	2⅞	3	3¼
4	2	1	Chi Yellow Cab	700	4½	4	4½	3¾
17¼	7¾	..	Childs Company	20	7½	7½	7½	..
12½	7⅛	2	Chrysler	500	3	2⅝	3	..
52½	45	6½	City Ice & Fuel	20000	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞	12⅛
13½	10	1	City Ice & F pf	700	12½	12⅛	12⅛	12
13	7	..	Cluett Peabody	140	46½	45⅝	46	45
81	49	6	Colgate-Palm-P	300	11¼	11	11¼	..
5	3	..	Colg-Palm-P pf	800	9¾	9¼	9½	9½
7⅛	3½	..	Collins & Aikman	100	5½	5½	5½	..
19½	12½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	600	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3½
17¾	12	.80a	Colo & So 1pf	2500	6¾	5⅞	5⅞	6⅜
77⅝	59	6	Columbia Gas	20	13	13	13	13
10⅝	6¾	..	Columbia G pf A	6500	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	11¾
35¾	23½	2	Columbia Pic vtc	300	62	60	62	60
4	2	..	Columbia Carb	4800	33½	32¼	32½	32⅞
20½	18½	1¾	Comm Credit	800	6½	5⅞	5⅞	7⅝
24½	16	3	Comm Cr 7% pf	20	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	..
20½	18¼	2	Comm Cred A	400	17	16	17	16¼
25	18	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	20	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	..
14¾	9	.60	Comm Inv Tr	900	23¾	22⅞	23¾	..
27⅛	17⅜	.60	Comm Solvents	15000	14⅞	14¼	14½	14¾
50	21	6	Comwlth & So	4500	15	14⅛	14⅛	14⅜
9⅜	7⅜	.60	Comwlth & S 6pf	200	11½	11½	11½	15
11⅞	5⅞	..	Congoleum Nair	1200	8½	8⅛	8⅛	8¾
63¼	40	4	Consol Film 1 pf	600	7½	7⅛	7⅜	7⅜
99	88	5	Consol Gas	14000	45¾	44⅝	44⅝	44⅜
5½	2¼	..	Consol Gas pf	300	90½	90	90	90
6¼	5	..	Consol Laundries	700	2⅝	2½	2½	2½
¾	⅛	..	Consol Oil	9000	6¼	5⅞	6	6⅛
2	1⅛	..	Consol Textile	300	½	½	½	½
1	¼	..	Container A	100	2	2	2	2
4¾	3	..	Container B	1500	1	1	1	1
⅞	½	..	Cont Baking A	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
45⅞	35¼	2	Cont Baking B	300	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
17¾	10⅞	1.20	Cont Can	3500	46⅜	45¼	45¼	45¾
2¾	1	..	Cont Insurance	1200	15	13¾	13¾	13½
6¾	4⅞	..	Cont Motors	600	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
59½	45⅜	3	Cont Oil	7500	6¾	6¼	6¼	6¼
4¼	2⅜	..	Corn Products	5600	59⅜	58	58⅞	58¾
28⅝	23	..	Coty	700	3⅜	3	3	3
23¾	21	..	Cream of Wheat	1100	27¾	27	27¾	27¼
23½	14¼	..	Crosley Radio	200	2⅝	2½	2½	2⅝
16	9	..	Crown Cork & S	700	21¼	21	21⅜	21⅛
24	16	..	Crucible Steel	500	13½	13	13	12⅝
⅝	⅛	..	Crucible Steel pf	150	20¾	20½	20⅝	20¾
3½	2	..	Cuba Co	500	4¾	4¼	4¼	4¼
35	10	..	Cuban Am Sug	4500	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
29	20¾	2½	Cuban Am S pf	480	41	33¾	41	33½
11⅞	6½	..	CudahyPacking	100	26¾	26¾	26¾	27
48⅝	30	..	Curtis Publishing	700	10	9¾	9¾	9¾
2⅝	1½	..	Curtis Pub pf	500	35½	34¾	34¾	35
3⅞	2	..	Curtiss-Wright	1100	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
.80	74	7	Curtiss-Wright A	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞
			Cushman 7%	100	79	74	79	..

—D—

6	1⅝	.60	Davega St	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
9⅞	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	300	9¾	9½	9½	..
58¼	37⅝	..	Del & Hudson	7000	51⅝	50	50½	50¾
27⅜	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	5500	21½	20⅝	21⅜	20⅝
71½	48	4	Detroit Edison	100	54½	53⅞	53⅞	54½
19¼	17½	1	Diamond Match	100	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
28	26⅛	1½	Diamond M pf	100	26¼	26¼	26¼	..
15⅜	12	1f	Dome Mines	1900	14⅜	13¾	13¾	14¼
15⅝	10½	.20	Dominion Stores	900	15	14⅜	14⅜	14½
13¾	10¼	.75	Douglas A	400	13½	12⅝	12⅝	13¼
8	6¾	..	Dresser	400	8½	7	7	7
3¾	2⅛	..	Dresser B	400	7½	7	7	7½
43	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	N421000	41¾	40¼	41¼	40¾
106	99	6	du Pont deb	100	99¾	99¾	99¾	..

—E—

2½	1⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	100	2	2	2	2
61⅜	46	3	Eastman Kodak	2000	54½	53½	53¾	53¾
6	3½	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	600	4¾	4¼	4½	4½
20⅞	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	9800	14	13¼	13⅞	13⅞
2¾	1	..	Elec Boat	2500	2⅜	2	2	2
7⅞	3½	..	Elec & Mus Ind	300	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
20½	7½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	1800	4½	4½	4½	4½
18¾	6½	..	Elec Pow & L pf	500	9	8¾	8¾	8¾
26½	21	2	El Pw&L 6% pf	700	8⅝	8	8	8⅜
32	26	3	Elec Sto Battery	400	27	26⅞	26⅞	26
9½	4	..	Endicott Johnson	1100	32¾	31	32¼	..
31½	15½	5	Engineers Pub S	100	8	8	8	8
35	15	5½	Engineers P S 5pf	100	18	18	18	4½
11	6½	1	Engineers PS ww	400	20½	19	20⅛	..
6½	3¾	..	Equitable Off Bld	100	7	6⅞	7	..
7¾	4½	..	Erie RR	200	4½	4½	4½	4⅝
4½	2	..	Erie RR 1pf	200	5½	5½	5½	5⅜
1½	⅞	..	Eureka Vacuum	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
			Evans Products	100				

—F—

35⅜	21½	..	Fairbanks Morse	200	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	..
15½	10	..	Fairbanks M pf	40	13	13	13	..
10¼	4⅜	..	Fed Lt & Trac	200	8½	8⅛	8⅛	..
54	41	6	Fed Lt &Tr pf	10	41	41	41	..
23½	18	..	Fed M & S pf	200	22	22	22	21½
1⅛	⅜	..	Fed Screw W	100	¾	¾	¾	..
3½	1⅝	..	Fed Water Serv	400	3¼	3	3¼	3¼
11½	7½	.60	Fed'd Dept Sto	400	11½	11½	11½	10½
18¾	10¼	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	1800	15	14	14¼	13⅝
14⅜	5⅛	.40	Firestone T & R	500	11	10⅜	10⅜	10⅝
63⅜	42	6	Firstr T&R pf A	200	49½	48½	49½	49
56	43	2½	First Nat Stores	800	47⅞	47	47¾	47¾
10⅛	1½	..	Foster-Wheeler	800	8¾	8	8⅜	8¼
21	13⅝	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	1200	19	17½	18	18⅛

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Apr. 11	Last Apr. 10
2½	⅜	..	Fox Film A	200	1⅛	1	1⅛	..
28⅝	16½	2	Freeport Texas	1000	23½	22¾	23	23½

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9	6½	..	Gamewell	10	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½
56	45	6	Gen Am Inv	900	4½	4	4⅛	4⅛
30⅝	13⅝	1	Gen Am In pf ww	100	54¾	54¾	54¾	52½
7⅛	4⅝	..	Gen Am Tnk Car	4000	18⅝	18	18	18½
16	13	2	Gen Asphalt	300	7¾	7	10¼	10⅜
12	3¼	..	Gen Baking	1000	15⅜	14⅞	15	7
16⅜	8½	..	Gen Bronze	200	3¼	3	3	3
38¾	10½	.40	Gen Cable pf	60	9	8¾	8¾	9
12	11½	.60	Gen Electric	17500	14¾	14	14¼	14⅜
38¾	21	1.60	Gen Elec Sp	300	11½	11½	11½	11⅜
1½	⅝	..	Gen Foods	3000	27½	25	25⅞	27⅝
14⅜	9	8c	Gen G&T 8% A	500	¾	⅝	¾	¾
47⅜	35½	3	Gen Mills	20	10	10	10	..
98	92½	6	Gen Mills pf	3000	47¾	46½	46¾	47
14⅛	10	1	Gen Motors	800	9¼	9¼	9¼	95
77⅛	65½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	500

Financial: News and Comment

Prices Advance In All Sections Of Cloth Market

Relief Bill and 30-Hour Week Legislation Make Buyers Very Active

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., April 11—The farm relief bill and the 30-hour work week bill, one of which has passed the House and the other the Senate, had a very stimulating effect on the primary cotton cloth market last week. Both buyers and mills recognized these factors as bound to increase the cost of manufacturing cotton goods. Buyers were anxious to buy as much of the popular brands as the mills would sell and to contract for deliveries as far ahead as possible.

The bill provides that it shall go into effect 30 days after its passage, and therefore mills positively declined to accept orders for delivery beyond 30 days and most of them accepted April deliveries only. Some mills sold May deliveries in connection with April. They agreed to 25 per cent weekly shipments beginning within 10 days of the order which will carry the last deliveries into mid-May.

Southern Mills Object

The southern mills are fighting the 30-hour bill strenuously. They threaten to contest its constitutionality before the Supreme Court. Most of them are running day and night shifts and they regard the bill as a direct gesture against them. They cannot get enough labor to put on more extra shifts so it means a direct blow at their production.

The situation is different in the northern and eastern mills. There has been such a decrease in mill capacity among these mills that there is a surplus of skilled labor available to operate additional shifts and the bill would be a blessing to the unemployed operatives in those centers.

The farm bill is not considered such a menace by the mills although it is bound to lift prices of both cotton and goods. Mill men, however, see a silver lining to that cloud in the administration section. This empowers the Secretary of Agriculture to regulate production through the license privilege. It is expected that this power will be exerted to equalize production operations and curtail those who continue to make goods beyond the demands of consumption.

Mills Mark Time

Until the uncertainties, due to the threat of the pending legislation, are cleared up, either by enactment or not, merchants as well as mills are disposed to mark time. They say that when they know what they have to meet, they will adjust themselves to the new conditions. Everyone concedes that the new conditions, whatever they are, will surely lift prices, and hence buyers are eager to take all the mills will sell.

Mills lifted their prices several times last week until the gains reached 7-16c in some constructions and ⅛c or more in all numbers dealt in. They contend that even at the latest prices the manufacturing margin is below the point of profit. Otherwise, quite a gain in manufacturing efficiency is disclosed.

In the print cloth division, as well as in broadcloths sales were far in excess of production. Millions of yards of all the popular constructions were taken eagerly by buyers at advancing prices. Buyers sought to order for future delivery many more million yards, but mills declined shipments beyond 30 days.

The most prominent advance was in the 39-inch 4.75-yard 68x72s print cloths, which sold early in the week at 3 9-16c, and at the close at 4c.

Broadcloths Higher

Broadcloth activity was led by the 100x60s 4.10-yard which sold at 4⅝-¾c and the 80x60s 5.00-yard at 3¾-⅞c. Sheetings were less active, but moved in fair volume and gained about ⅛c throughout the list.

The popularity of the organdie finish has practically cleared out the market of all available numbers of fine lawns suitable for this finish. To meet the unusual demand some converters have bought constructions of lower count, with which they designed to reach the cheaper market.

The expected drop in the price of fabrics containing rayon did not materialize to the extent expected because of the urgent demand for goods in anticipation of the pending legislation mentioned above. Sand crepes maintain their popularity. Spots of these goods could not be had and late April shipments sold at 37½c for the 135x72s with two-twist filling.

Industrial Rayon Corp. Net

Industrial Rayon Corporation, which in the latter part of 1932 showed an abrupt increase in earnings, saw some of its improvement slip away in the first quarter of this year. Net in the three months ended March 31 last was $229,376, equal to $1.59 a share on the 144,299 shares of stock outstanding. This compares with net of $448,179, or $3.10 a share, in the December quarter of 1932, but was ahead of the $177,649 net, equal to $1.22 a share, in the first quarter of last year.

Massachusetts Investors Trust

The million mark in shares outstanding was passed this morning by Massachusetts Investors Trust, according to announcement made by Slayton-Learoyd, Inc., the general distributors, 85 Devonshire Street, Boston. The Trust passed the half-million mark in January, 1931, after nearly seven years of operation. The second half million shares have been distributed in a little over two years, despite the severe bear market.

American Pneumatic 1932 Loss

American Pneumatic Service Company and subsidiaries, excluding the 100 per cent owned General Conveyors, Ltd., report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932 (certified by independent auditors), shows net loss of $176,994, compared with a net loss of $412,620 in 1931. Operating deficit of the 100 per cent owned General Conveyors, Ltd., subsidiary amounting to $278,257 was charged directly to surplus.

Class I Aggregate Rail Earnings

Class I railroads for the first two months of 1933 had net operating income of $23,211,198, at the annual rate of return of 0.76 per cent on property investment, says the Bureau of Railway Economics. In the first two months of 1932 net operating income was $32,866,741, or 1.08 per cent on investment. Gross was $437,633,202, compared with $534,881,748 in the like period of 1932.

Dredge & Dock Co. Makes Good Report

Toronto, April 11

THE Canadian Dredge & Dock Company for the fiscal year ended Jan. 31, 1933, reports net income of $333,007 after all charges, including provision for income tax, a special reserve of $107,500 for uncompleted contracts and $130,676 provision for depreciation. For the preceding 12 months net income was $153,663. Surplus account has been increased to $781,233 from $546,561 on Jan. 31, 1932.

The balance sheet showed bank loans considerably reduced during the year and liquid condition improved. Current assets were $1,104,286 and current liabilities, including reserve for income tax, $362,366.

Preliminary Report Of Associated Gas For the Year 1932

NEW YORK, April 11—The preliminary statement of Associated Gas & Electric Corporation (annual report is in course of preparation) shows for the 1932 year a balance of $18,642,033 after depreciation, but before federal income taxes. This is over 20 times the annual fixed interest requirements on the $10,000,000 8 per cent eight-year bonds due in 1940, the only direct obligation of the corporation. The corporation controls most of the important operating subsidiaries of the Associated Gas & Electric Company system.

Success of the "business building plan" undertaken by employees is indicated by an increase of 1.4 per cent in residential electric sales during a year of great financial stringency. There was a substantial decline in sales of power for industrial use, power sales dropping 12.9 per cent.

Operating expenses were 4.3 per cent below 1931. The reduction would have been greater but for unusual expenses caused by the many investigations to which the industry has been recently subjected. There was an increase of 7.7 per cent in provision for taxes, exclusive of federal income taxes.

The management has set aside out of capital surplus a reserve for contingencies of $168,000,000. Decision to set aside this reserve was based solely on existing economic conditions and is not the result of any change in attitude of the management as to ultimate earning power of the subsidiaries.

It will not be applied to write-down of investments, except in consolidated statements, until business conditions become more stabilized and the proper amount of write-down, if any, can be more accurately determined. Corresponding changes will be made on books of other companies in the Associated System as soon as plans of the management are completed.

Sharp Reduction In Crude Oil Output

TULSA, Okla., April 11 (AP)—Closing of the flush fields of Oklahoma City and East Texas during the last week brought a drop of 368,764 barrels in the daily average crude oil production of the United States, the Oil & Gas Journal reports. Output was estimated at 2,230,902 barrels daily. The previous average was 2,599,656 barrels.

Texas' immense average of 1,311,806 barrels a day was cut to 975,667 barrels last week, largely due to a decrease from 760,240 barrels to 434,410 barrels a day in East Texas shown in Journal private reports.

Oklahoma production fell from 427,930 barrels to 386,940 barrels daily, with the reduction coming from Oklahoma City.

California output climbed 3000 barrels to 463,000 barrels daily.

Output of Kanses fields dropped from 121,250 to 120,985 barrels daily; eastern fields registered an increase of 3000 barrels to 107,000 barrels daily; Rocky Mountain production dropped from 75,806 to 75,430 barrels daily.

Fisk Rubber Company Distribution Likely

NEW YORK, April 11 (AP)—Holders of Fisk Rubber Co. bonds and notes represented by the committee headed by Mr. Ferdinand Eberstadt have been notified by the committee that the sale of the properties in receivership last week should make possible a cash distribution of more than 60 per cent on the bonds and 50 per cent on the notes.

The exact terms of distribution as between the bonds and notes will be determined by the court in its final ruling on the sale of the properties.

Lone Star Gas Net Profit

Report of Lone Star Gas Corporation and subsidiaries for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, certified by independent auditors, shows net profit of $4,660,930 after taxes, interest, depreciation, depletion and amortization, but before subsidiary preferred dividends. This is equal, after dividends on subsidiary preferred stocks and on preferred stock of Lone Star Gas Corporation, to 71 cents a share on the 5,382,723 no-par common shares outstanding at the end of the year and compares with net profit of $4,885,124, or 75 cents a share on 5,451,043 common shares, in 1931.

The Fair Reports Loss

CHICAGO, April 11—Report of The Fair (general merchandising store) for the year ended Jan. 31, 1933, certified by independent auditors, shows net loss of $867,946 after taxes, depreciation, amortization and provision of $100,000 for possible losses on receivables, in addition to normal charges. This compares with net profit of $200,142, equal to $5.22 a share on 38,333 shares of 7 per cent preferred, in the preceding fiscal year. Net sales amounted to $15,922,280, compared with $21,809,352.

Duquesne Light Co. Net

Reports of Duquesne Light Company for the 12 months ended Jan. 31 shows net income of $11,595,521 after taxes, depreciation, amortization, interest, etc., equal to $42.16 a share, par $100, on the 275,000 shares of 5 per cent preferred stock. This compares with $13,224,541, or $50.63 a share on the preferred stock, in the 12 months ended Jan. 31, 1932. All the common stock is owned by Philadelphia Company.

Funded Debt Of Texas Corp. Is Reduced in 1932

Purchases 364,819 Shares of Own Issue at About $16 a Share

A feature of Texas Corp.'s report for 1932 is the reduction in funded debt—three years in advance of operation of the sinking fund in the case of the parent company's 5 per cent debentures, due in 1944, the largest issue.

The $3,500,000 5½ per cent notes of Indian Refining Co., issued June 2, 1930, were paid at maturity, Dec. 1, 1932. Of total original bond issues aggregating $123,500,000, the corporation had retired $16,100,000 as of the end of last year, the retirement for 1932 amounting to $11,100,000. Bonds retired in 1932 will reduce annual interest charges $578,500.

In addition to the cutting down of funded debt, the corporation purchased last year 364,819 of its own shares. This treasury stock is carried at cost of $6,002,890, an average of approximately $16 a share.

The usual strong working capital position has been maintained. At the end of 1932 net current assets were $133,426,320, equal to $13.54 a share, which is more than present market price. Current assets at $160,954,310 show a reduction of $21,480,653 from 1931, of which $11,719,419 was in loans secured by marketable securities and $11,513,541 in inventories. Cash and marketable securities increased $5,347,830.

The decline of $11,719,419 in loans secured by marketable securities, however, in reality is a removal of this account from current assets to a longer-term asset. This asset represents amount owing to the company by the trustee under the employees' stock purchase plan, representing advances made by the company in 1930 and prior thereto for liquidation of bank loans and purchase of stock, less amounts collected on employees' stock purchase contracts. The net amount is $11,212,176.

No stock has been purchased by the trustee since 1930, and stock held by him aggregates 292,205 shares. Amounts owing the company by the trustee were included in the balance shee. in the item of accounts receivable through 1929. Thereafter, the trustees having discharged all bank loans, the item was shown separately as loans secured by marketable securities.

During 1932 the required installment payments on employees' stock purchase contracts were reduced to 25 cents a share a month from $1, consequently extending the time of payment.

Credit Extension Given Austria And Hungary at Basel

BASEL, Switz., April 11—Directors of the Bank for International Settlements renewed for three months the 60,000,000 schilling credit to Austria and the $20,000,000 credit to Hungary.

The bank showed net profit for 1932 of 15,000,000 Swiss francs. A dividend of 6 per cent was declared which absorbs 7,500,000 francs and leaves an equal amount to reserves.

The board discussed monetary reform proposals to be laid before the World Economic Conference. It was agreed in principle it was necessary to reëstablish the gold standard, but directors failed to agree on how this should be accomplished. They were impressed by the emphatic assurance by Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, president of the Reichsbank, of his intention to maintain the Reichsmark at its theoretical gold parity.

The seat on the board of Ivar Rooth, governor of the Bank of Sweden, which expired March 31 was not renewed, owing apparently to Sweden's abandonment of the gold standard. No appointment was made to fill Leon Fraser's place as alternate to the president.

The bank was authorized to resume dealings in dollars normally.

W. L. Douglas Shoe's Operating Deficit

W. L. Douglas Shoe Company of Brockton reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932 (certified by independent auditors), an operating deficit of $1,370,607 after inventory markdown and after providing reserves for all doubtful accounts. New auditors repriced and readjusted inventories and accounts receivable to the extent of $400,000 in excess of the amount not necessarily chargeable to 1932.

Balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1932, shows total current assets of $1,958,86.2 and current liabilities of $122,257, giving working capital of $1,836,605. At the end of 1931 current assets amounted to $2,732,577, with current liabilities of $57,047, giving net quick assets of $2,675,530. On Dec. 31 last the corporate deficit stood at $728,852.

Through friendly coöperation with landlords the company expects its rental charges for retail stores to be about $200,000 less for 1933 than for 1932. Sales in the company's stores and to dealers are considerably ahead of a year ago, and are being backed by an extensive advertising campaign. The company has adjusted its prices to meet present-day conditions, with a new $3 line added.

Horn & Hardart New York

Report of Horn & Hardart Company of New York, certified by independent auditors, shows for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, net income of $1,557,731 after depreciation, amortization, federal taxes, etc., equal, after dividend requirements on the 7 per cent preferred, to $2.42 a share on the 560,024 shares of common, compared with $2,409,419, or $3.95 a common share, in 1931.

Whitney Renominated

NEW YORK, April 11—Richard Whitney was renominated for president of the New York Stock Exchange by the nominating committee. Annual election will be held May 8. Warren B. Nash was renominated for treasurer.

Central Aguirre Associates Progressive Sugar Producer

Profit Shown in Every Year Since 1900—Dividends Paid in 28 Out of 32 Years—Net Last Year Up $300,000—Efficiency Rising—Tariff Factor

By G. R. ERICSON

The steady rise in the market price of sugar during the last few weeks has served to call attention to the prospects of various sugar companies whose securities are listed on the New York Stock Exchange, and in particular those that have continued dividends during the unsettled period of the last three years. Among the concerns which have shown better than average earning power in the last decade or more is Central Aguirre Associates, one of the important sugar producers of the island of Puerto Rico.

In no year of the present century has Central Aguirre failed to show a profit, and in only four years since organization did it omit dividends—in 1903, 1907, 1908 and 1914. It has paid more than $23,000,000 to shareholders, and in the last 10 years its disbursements have averaged something over $1,200,000 or around $1.73 a share on the present 710,000 shares outstanding.

The efficiency of the management is demonstrated by a steady increase in total output and by a more or less constantly higher production per acre due to improved agricultural methods.

An important factor in its success is the fact that its sugars can enter the United States duty-free, a situation which helps to explain why it could sell its 1932 crop at the lowest figures ever recorded in its history and yet cover its $1.50 annual dividend by a fair margin.

Program of Improvement

Organized at the opening of this century by Boston interests, and producing about 6000 tons of sugar in 1901, Central Aguirre Sugar enlisted more Massachusetts funds in the succeeding years, pushing production up to 47,000 tons by the year 1918, when the Central Aguirre Sugar Company, a Puerto Rican corporation, was formed to take over the assets of the Massachusetts concern.

The present Central Aguirre Associates was formed 10 years later as a voluntary association to hold control of the Puerto Rican company and of affiliated concerns, among which were Luce & Co., S. en C., agricultural experts, Central Machete Company which was bought in 1920, Santa Isabel Sugar Company, mill operators, purchased in 1924, and Ponce & Guayama Railroad which operates about 45 miles of track.

From the original acreage of 1500 acres the size of the company's owned or leased land has grown to the present 42,000 acres which is located on what is considered the most fertile section of the island, on the southern coast where deep-water facilities permit economic handling. Funds raised in earlier years were used to extend properties, connect the Aguirre will with ocean service and with outlying plantations. A drought in 1908 proved the need of irrigation on which large sums were subsequently expended all over the company's domain. In fact, more than $175,000 annually has been thus spent in the construction of reservoirs, pumping stations and driven wells.

This program, together with experimentation on different varieties of sugar cane and scientific application of fertilizers, accounts for the increased efficiency as shown by gain in output per acre.

About 20 years ago Central Aguirre obtained 25 tons of cane per acre; last year output was 50 tons per acre. Raw sugar obtained from each acre in 1914 was 2.85 tons while in 1932 the yield was 6.36 tons per acre. All this together with increased efficiency in mill operations pushed Central Aguirres' proportion of the total crop produced on the island to 12½ per cent last year, as compared with only 7¾ per cent back in 1911.

Abreast of Times

Of course variable factors enter in every year which affect profits: such as whether consumption of sugar per capita is rising or falling; whether Cuba and other countries agree to curtail or segregate production sufficiently to offset surplus stocks; or whether Congress will change the tariff schedules which may affect Puerto Rican producers by furnishing keener competition from Cuban and other sources.

However, Central Aguirre has shown itself abreast and even ahead of the average producer; it has in large part overcome possibilities of drought, it has introduced newest equipment such as the gyrotiller which displaces steam plows and oxen and cuts costs sharply, it has built huge fuel-oil storage tanks and molasses tanks as economy measures, and put up a new dock which elliminates use of costly lighters.

Last year Central Aguirre produced 124,071 tons of sugar, which brought it a net profit after all charges of $1,361,887, or $1.92 a share on 710,000 shares of no-par capital stock. This compares with $1,087,422, or $1.53 a share in the 1931 year, and with $1,727,179, or $2.43 a share in 1930. The increase of about $300,000 last year was accomplished despite the sale of the crop at 2.88 cents a pound, lowest on record, and comparing with average per pound in 1931 of 3.18 cents, in 1930 of 3.48 cents and in 1929 of 3.86 cents.

The small crop in the 1928-1929 year of 77,669 tons, lowest since 1924, was due to a hurricane. Outlook this year is for a crop about the same size as last year, and estimates are made that the company will show earnings for the year to end July 31 next of about $2 a share.

Financial Position

Central Aguirre is in good financial position, with current assets of $4,559,724 against current liabilities of $958,250. Working capital of $3,764,239 is better than in any of the three preceding years. The company has no funded debt and no preferred stock. Its total assets are $14,693,101; of which investment in buildings, land, etc., was $9,195,035.

Liberal dividends have been paid since 1900. A stockholder who held shares from 1920 would today own 24 shares for each one outstanding at that time, there being a split-up of five for one in 1920, a 20 per cent stock dividend in 1926 and another split-up in 1928 of about four for one.

Extras have been plentiful, one unusual distribution being an extra of $50 a share on the old $100 par stock in 1917 when high war sugar prices prevailed. A rate of $2 a share was inaugurated on the present issue, reduced to the current rate of $1.50 a share late in 1929.

The high of the stock was 48¾ in 1929 and the low 11 in 1931. The low for this year was 14 and the high 24½. At current prices of around 23 the yield is about 6.5 per cent.

A Window in Wall Street

Importance of Private Banks

SPECULATION continues as to the extent of the probe into the affairs of private banks. A correspondent questions whether they are as powerful as they were in 1907. In industry, yes; in money control, no. They were all important in 1907. Commercial banks had to turn to them for help during financial crises. But the establishment of the Federal Reserve System in 1913 undermined their influence in this respect. Yet it was in the office of J. P. Morgan's that the bankers gathered in October, 1929, to discuss ways and means of stopping the stock market panic.

A Peek at Morgan's

The house of Morgan dominates the financial district in everything save physical appearance. Situated at the corner of Wall Street and Broad Street, and sometimes known as "No. 23," after its Wall Street number, it occupies by far the best position from the standpoint of realty values. But it keeps close to the ground. All around are sleek and elegant skyscrapers, concrete and steel. Morgan's remains squat and old-fashioned, with a stone front and big bay windows. But the corner site is so central and the building so solid that there is no danger of any architectural elbowing out. The visitor will find the interior as severe as the façade. But before he enters he will notice the strong-arm men who guard the portals. They are apparently in close touch with all Mr. Morgan's movements. For when Mr. Morgan steps into the elevator, the attendant speaks into a telephone and says into it something to this effect, "Mr. Morgan is on his way to the third floor." Apparently the message is received by the strong-arm men at the door. All the partners, about 20 in number, work in one immense room, off which are conference rooms. As one looks around one sees men who have shaped the destinies of many businesses, and even nations—men like T. W. Lamont, Russell C. Leffingwell, S. Parker Gilbert. Mr. Morgan is always on the lookout for brains. And he pays well for them. A partnership in Morgan's is said to be worth in income at least a million dollars a year, though it is difficult to imagine that it is worth that much in these less affluent times. Yet, in spite of the high position that the partners hold, they are subject strictly to the authority of Mr. Morgan. The firm is the house of Morgan in fact as well as in popular name, and "J. P." is reputed himself to fix all remunerations without reference to any other person.

The Status of Technocracy

Those to whom technocracy made an appeal when it first flashed across the newspapers will be interested in the news that a Continental Committee on Technocracy has been formed. Presumably the committee is made up of the Howard Scott wing, the Rautenstrauch wing having retired to the laboratories at Columbia University. The new credo is set out as follows:

1. That the people legally acquire the means of production and distribution and the natural resources of the continent.
2. That the trained technicians, in all fields, be drafted to integrate and modernize the equipment, operate the machinery and administer the resources of the continent for the equal benefit of all.
3. That a technologically sound social mechanism be established under which every adult, capable of service, shall contribute his service, to the end that by such coöperative industry the individual shall vastly increase the standard of his living and acquire a leisure in which to pursue his own interests in a way hitherto possible only to the privileged few.

This sounds much more like pure Socialism than the original manifestoes. Perhaps the reason is that the latter were always clothed in a mass of technical, sometimes esoteric, language.

H. B. E.

Trade Activity In Middle West Shows Increase

Approach of Easter Helps Retail Sales—Wholesale Business Also Better

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 11—A generally improved tone marked business and industrial activities in the Middle West during the past two weeks, but more particularly during the last few days.

The improvement was more noticeable in retail merchandising, which responded to seasonal influences such as the approach of Easter and the advent of warm weather. Wholesale turnover showed a marked gain, also coincident with the midseason market week sales sponsored by the Chicago Association of Commerce. Interest in these events centered around the third anniversary week of the Merchandise Mart.

Generally the upturn in retail sales was mostly of a seasonal nature, aided by greater use of newspaper advertising by the larger department stores.

More Employment

Employment has been helped somewhat by remodeling and repair work. Most of this has been small, odd jobs, but has given work. In Chicago, store executives have turned attention to redecorating in preparation for the World's Fair, scheduled to open June 1.

Manufacturing lines have shown some improvement. The automobile industry has increased output as the result of increased sales. Radio factories also are more active. The same applies to refrigerator makers who are now entering their best selling season and are making determined sales drives.

Steel ingot production increased slightly in the Chicago area. Power production in this territory also showed improvement by recording the smaller decrease in comparison with a year ago.

More Confidence Shown

Financial circles continue to eye Washington. Market operators and investment bankers are marking time, awaiting knowledge of the amount of federal regulation the security business will be content with. Banks are continuing to reopen, and there seems to be a more confident tone.

Stock market prices have reflected the financial uncertainty. The Chicago Exchange has passed through alternating periods of strength and weakness. Practically all speculative interest has centered on the Chicago Board of Trade, where there have been substantial advances in grain prices. Expectation of inflation and prospects of substantially reduced crops are the chief price-elevating factors.

Anaconda Wire & Cable Company

Anaconda Wire & Cable Company (controlled by Anaconda Copper Mining Company) reports for the year ended Dec. 31, certified by independent auditors, loss of $1,045,110 after depreciation, taxes, etc., but before adjustment of inventory and other assets, amounting to $510,000, charged against surplus account. In 1931 profit was $18,630 before inventory adjustments of $1,115,300 charged against surplus.

Dollar Off In Paris

PARIS, April 11 (AP)—The dollar dropped 4¼ centimes today with renewed reports in the French press of the possibility of monetary inflation. The closing price was 25.375 francs. Trading was light.

More Men Recalled By the Industries

Toledo, April 11

FIFTY-ONE major plants, mainly automotive, added approximately 300 workers last week and employment is now at the highest point since the banking holidays.

Willys-Overland has increased its force to 1600 to complete 4500 trucks for International Harvester.

BEAVER, Penna., April 11 (AP)—The Colonial Steel Company of Colona, near here, has recalled 100 employees and placed three additional mills in operation.

LOS ANGELES, April 11 (AP)—The Firestone Tire & Rubber Company announced it expects to reopen its plant here, putting 800 persons back to work, within the next 10 days. The plant has been closed since March 10.

Steel's Tonnage Report Better Than Expected

NEW YORK, April 11—Ability of the United States Steel Corporation to report a decrease of only 13,198 tons in unfilled orders in March in the face of the banking holiday and other factors was significant. The actual drop was much smaller than had been estimated, even in steel circles.

There was an increase in volume of business placed in the last three or four days of the month, which overcame the lull in buying experienced during the early part of March, when demand ceased almost entirely during the closing of the banks.

A week or more ago it was the confident view that there would be a substantial drop in the tonnage. Estimates of around 250,000 tons appeared and were taken as near what would be shown. However, steel authorities insisted that the decrease would not approach such a large figure and looked for a falling off of less than 100,000 tons, though they did not anticipate that the actual figure would be as small as actually recorded.

As in the past, the Steel Corp.'s management continued its efforts to keep production as near incoming business as possible. This was true particularly at the end of the month, when the orders actually exceeded shipments by a good volume.

Some business filled up in the last few days which was added to the books of the subsidiaries and permitted the favorable showing.

Dominion Engineering Obtains New Business

MONTREAL, April 11—Dominion engineering Company has obtained considerable new business in recent weeks, and its position is much better than when the annual report was issued a month ago, President G. H. Duggan told the annual meeting. The company is a subsidiary of Dominion Bridge Company.

It received an order from the Montreal Harbor Commission for two large locomotive cranes, also a number of orders for air reduction machinery and other work of a type it has not received in any quantity heretofore. Operations have been stepped up considerably.

Clearing House Banks Cut Their Interest Rates

Money Market Expected to Reflect Easier Trend—Previous Change March 3

NEW YORK, April 11—In line with the decline in money rates generally, member banks in the New York Clearing House Association voted to reduce interest on demand and time deposits, effective April 13, by ½ of 1 per cent, to the following levels:

On demand deposits of commercial and mutual savings banks, and to others to ½ of 1 per cent, from 1 per cent; on time deposits to 1 per cent, from 1½ per cent. The previous change was put into effect March 3.

The cut in interest rates was expected to have a further easing effect on the money market, where some rates have been held up against the lower trend to keep them above interest costs.

Bill dealers were expected to make a sharp slash in acceptance rates, since they have been waiting for the Clearing House action to pave the way for lower quotations. On Monday, banks were willing to pay considerably higher prices for bills than the official quotations and were active bidders.

Members of the Boston Clearing House Association will follow the lead of the New York Clearing House banks and reduce interest rates on demand deposits from 1 per cent to ½ of 1 per cent and on time deposits from 1½ to 1 per cent, effective April 13.

Youngstown Tin Plate Operations Increase

YOUNGSTOWN Ohio, April 11—Tin plate operations this week formed a strong spot on Youngstown schedules. Thirty-nine of 54 tin mills in two district plants are operating, compared with 33 a week ago, and output per mill will be greater than recently.

American Sheet & Tin Plate Company is operating 20 of 30 mills at Farrell works five days instead of three days, as in recent weeks, and Republic Steel Corporation has lifted its Warren schedule to 19 of 24 mills compared with 13 recently. Bar mill activity is likely to improve as a consequence. Most tin plate being made is understood to be for immediate shipment.

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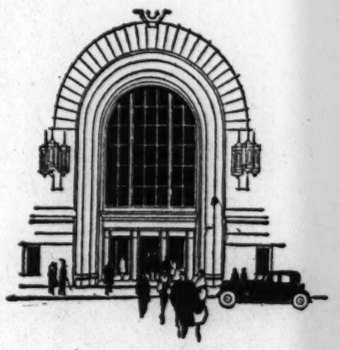

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Home Building and Gardening

A Satisfying Rock Garden

Well-Known Garden Designer Shares Ideas

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN AN article published on this page, March 21, we promised that you should hear more concerning the rock garden judged the best exhibit in the Boston Spring Flower Show. We show here some photographs taken from angles that may help the amateur in building a rock garden, and from Mr. Ralph Hancock, designer of this garden, we have secured and gladly share the following points concerning rock garden building.

The perfect rock and water garden, in Mr. Hancock's opinion, contains a little stream flowing over occasional waterfalls and flanked by rocks interspersed with drifts of turf running down to the water's edge. The green of the grass contrasts effectively with the somber hues of the rock. A rock garden that is all rock resembles a quarry and is not at all restful.

"With regard to the exhibit at Boston," said Mr. Hancock, "the stone used was weathered and water-worn mountain limestone, brought especially from England for this exhibit. In building a rock garden I always strive to imitate nature as closely as possible. Points useful to remember are stratification of rock, restraint in planting, and plentiful stretches of grass."

Stratification of Rock

It is impossible to give any sample diagram for rock gardens in general. Each location has its own problems and opportunities. Mr. Hancock counts limestone the perfect stone for rock gardens, owing to its moisture-retaining properties. Sandstone is occasionally used, but stone containing deposits of slate is most unsuitable, for slate is unable to absorb moisture, is nonporous and attracts heat.

Plant a heavy background—in the Boston exhibit this was chiefly of evergreens—for a setting; or otherwise provide some sort of natural background, and gradually soften off toward the front, with lesser plants. The most important point about the laying of the rocks is that they be so placed that they be in faithful imitation of the natural strata. They must lie in one direction only. The placement of the stones should resemble a natural outcrop.

As for location, Mr. Hancock points out that whereas in England rock gardens for the best success with alpine plants should be located in an open place, in the United States where air is drier and the sunlight more intense, partial or sparse shade is needed by the plants and the rock garden should be placed accordingly, or planted with judiciously placed trees and shrubs for shelter.

Another unnecessary "must" that Americans have taken over bodily from English rock gardens is the idea that the soil should be excavated to a foot or 15 inches below ground level and the excavation filled with coke or clinkers for drainage. Mr. Hancock, who has built rock gardens in both countries, maintains that whereas this is essential to success in England, due to the moist climate and the consequent need for drainage; in the United States every drop of underground moisture in the rockery is needed, due to the harsher climate, and also to the fact that American rock gardens are usually built on ridges, mounds or banks, themselves providing adequate drainage.

Planting the Crannies

In the matter of soils, a good loam is recommended, lightened to a friable compost by the addition of a little coarse sand, leaf-mold and well-rotted stable manure. In very moist climates, grit and small stone, and in some cases lime, is used, but is seldom needed in American rock gardens.

"Plentiful stretches of grass" give Mr. Hancock's rock gardens that satisfying, natural effect. Of this fundamental he has said: "Stretches of green grass running to the pool's edge create a most restful atmosphere, which is the thing to strive for in a rock garden. No one cares for a planted quarry. Also the charm of water falling from ledge to ledge cannot be overestimated, especially in the warm American summers."

As mentioned before, the planting should gradually soften off from the heavy background, toward the front. "Plant little plants in the interstices of the rock, along and under the ledges, and often on top of the outcrops," said Mr. Hancock. "It is of course necessary to have a thorough knowledge of the habit of each plant, and to plant it in an exactly natural position."

Over and over again restraint is emphasized. So many rock gardens are overplanted. Avoid making it look like an exhibition area. In the illustrations note the use of open spaces, of dwarf evergreens, of light shrubbery and the attention to foliage texture. The designer of this garden says that the planting material was selected both for its beauty and its interest. "There were nearly 200 varieties of alpine and rock plants, trees, flowering shrubs, etc., all true rock garden subjects," he said.

Again, the three main points to remember in building a rock garden:

1. Stratification of rock.
2. Restraint in planting.
3. Plentiful stretches of grass.

And the "watchword of successful rock gardening," says Mr. Hancock, "is restraint."

Mr. Hancock came to the United States from England in 1930. He has won awards for rock garden and formal garden design and construction in the principal flower shows in the East. He has this message for American garden lovers:

"Garden lovers in America may often be heard lamenting 'those gardens of old England.' They need not do so. They may have those English gardens here in America. The charm of an English garden lies, very greatly, in its intimate features, its stone walls, sunk rose gardens, rock gardens, flagged and planted paths, and wide herbaceous borders. Added to which, and quite possibly most important of all, an English garden invariably seems to say 'I am well loved.'"

M. J. T.

Following is a list of the plants, trees, and shrubs in the garden illustrated on this page:

Rosa, rouletti, Laurenciana; Primula, Wanda, Denticulata, Alba, vulgaris (English primrose), Capitata Mooreana, frondosa, farinosa, marginata, japonica, gold lace, grandiflora hybrid, auricula alpina, cortusoides, rosea; Lychnis, alpina; Alyssum, repens, saxatile, montanum; Arabis, alpinus, procurens, sturryi, Ferdinand Coburg; Arenaria, balaerica, montanum; Campanula, garganicæ, persicifolia; Hedera, conglomerata, minima; Sisyrinchium, Bermudiana; Nepeta, Mussini; Iris, gracilipes, pumila (true), the bride, cyanea, orange queen, pseudocorus; Potentilla, verna nana, fragiformis; Armeria, lauchiana, six hills, maritima, alba, caespitosa; Aethionema, grandiflora, stylosum, iberideum, persica; Anemone, pulsatilla, fulgens, St. Brigid; His Excellency; De Caen, chrysantiflora; Aspienium, platyneuron; Heuchera, Pluie de Feu; Androsace, Watkinsi, Spinosa, primuloides, coronopifolia, lanuginosa.

Anchusa, myosotidiflora; Trollius, orange king, lemon; Narcissus, Moschatus of Haworth, cyclaminous, bulbocodium, Queen of Spain, cannuliculatus; Hypericum, polyphyllum; Genista, dalmatica; Viola, pedata, bicolor (Johnny jump up); Festuca glauca; Iberis little gem; Houstoniacoerulea; Ranunculus arcris; Epimedium coccineum; Dianthus alpinus alwoodi; Tunica saxifraga rosa fl pl; Caltha palustris; Adiantum Pedatum; Kalmia Latifolia; Betula alba; Picea glauca; Taxus cuspidata; Juniper, Hibernica, squamata, prostrata; Cotoneaster, decora, microphyllum, horizontalis; Mitchella, repens; Muscari, heavenly blue; Saracenia, purpurea; Sempervivum, Lownes 60, beta, calcaricum, arachanoideum, atro violicea, arvenensis; Thymus, alba; lanuginosa, variegata; Cerastium, tomentosum; Euphorbia, polychroma; Saponaria, ocymoides; Phlox, subulata vivid, Nelson, alba, blood red, rosea, amoena, divaricata; Aubretia, Mrs. Lloyd Edwards.

Saxifraga, megasia cordifolia, decipiens, rosea, triumph, alexoon rosea, griesbachi, apiculata, alba, baldensis, cochlearis, Dr. Ramsey, boryii, burseriana magna, minor, sulphurea, Elizabethæ, Faldonside, Ferdinand Coburgi, Haagi, Hosti, Irvingii, Lilacina, Marginata, Media, Paulinæ, petrachi, scardica, pectinata, McNabiana, cotyledon pyramidalis, cordifolia, longifolia, lingurata; Daphne, cneorum; Sedum, acre elegans, nevadensis, acre, minor, coccineum, Sieboldi, lydium, Hayesi; Erodium, chamædroides; Erinus, alpinus, alba; Soldanella alpina; Cheiranthus allioni; Gentiana acaulis; Draba, aizoon, Bertoloni, Olympica, Brunifolia, Corsica, scardica, rigida, aizoides, armata; Myosotis, palustris; Veronica, filiformis, rupestris, rosea, incana, gentiana; Pinus, mughus; Shortia galicifolia; Asplenium trichomanes.

Three Photos by Harold A. Thurlow-THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Rock Garden Designed by Ralph Hancock, English Gardens, Ltd., Upper Montclair, N. J., and Exhibited at the Spring Flower Show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Boston, Where It Won First Place. Fundamental Points In Designing and Constructing a Rock Garden Have Been Shared By Mr. Hancock And Are Written Up On This Page.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Stones Should Look Like Natural Outcropping. Grass Should Run to Water's Edge Here and There.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Rocks Should Be Laid In Faithful Imitation of Natural Strata and Should All Lie in One Direction.

The House That Brick Built

Houses of the Future Series—2

By LESLIE HARRIS

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

A HOUSE so novel that none of its rooms has a square corner, whose "front porch" is on the roof, and the most of whose windows face in one direction, sounds certainly as though it would need to be made of a material equally as novel as its plan. At the second Chicago World's Fair, or Century of Progress, there will be houses of all the latest materials, to be sure, materials which a decade or so ago would have seemed utterly unsuited to home-building.

But brick, old and familiar and trusty, is not going to be forsaken, if the Common Brick Association has anything to say about it, and just to show that brick has a future as well as a past despite the competition of the newer materials, they are going to build the most modern kind of house, and all of brick. It is going to be called "the house that brick built," but will be as different from the kind of brick house one ordinarily sees as, well—we'll try to show you.

Despite the fact that it is so different, the builders say that this is not a modernistic house in the true sense of the word. Perhaps, after all, different is just the word one needs in order to describe it. Surely its rooms, all without a single square corner among them, will be different. And surely, its outside, with most of the windows facing south, with two overhanging balconies jutting out like bowers among the trees, with the main porch on the roof and open to the blue sky, and with a driveway which runs right under the house, is different enough. But it is the same brick which will build it, the same brick which built grandmother's square house on Main Street, which lines the old well, and certainly which made the little red school house red.

With a house like this, certainly one begins with the basement to describe it, because brick has a way of starting at the bottom and just being built right up. The house that brick is going to build will be built flat on the ground without any basement, as basements go. It will have what is more of an "entresol," a lower floor where the heating plant, air-conditioning plant and laundry will be located. But this covers only half of the space. The house rests on this for a foundation, and extends out over an open driveway, supported on the opposite side by two strong brick pillars. Here the car may be left in bad weather, or if the owner of the house so desires, he may close it in and have a permanent garage.

The front door is under the balcony also. Entering here, one goes directly up a flight of stairs to the second level, or main floor, where are the living room, dining room and kitchen. As much a surprise as the shape of the rooms themselves will be the walls and floors on this level, for they too are brick. Not that the floors will be like the usual brick sidewalls, or the walls like outer walls. The floors will be made of large reinforced brick masonry slabs, ground down, waterproofed, waxed and polished. The side walls will also be of similar material, ground down, waterproofed and decorated.

Wide French doors from the living room open out onto the first balcony, running the entire length of the south side of the house. Above this, a similar balcony belongs to the master chamber, also having its face to the south to take in all the sunlight there is.

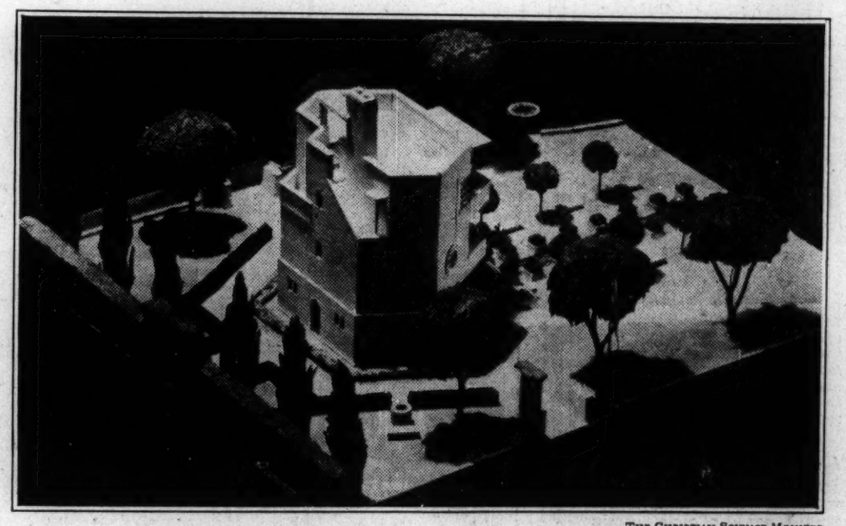
There is a smaller chamber on the same floor, and a bath. The small bedroom is to be lathed, plastered and papered. In the master chamber the walls will be finished with a plastic paint.

Through the north wall of the master chamber a door lets out to a pair of outside steps leading up to the roof, which has a high brick wall making it completely safe for any purpose. The slab roof will be covered with a pitch to insure good drainage.

The advantage of irregular shaped rooms, according to the builders, is that they are easier to decorate attractively and that the furniture can be placed to better advantage.

The house is 22 by 32 feet, while the lot allowed for it is 95 by 100 feet. To set off the house to best advantage the builders plan a long reflecting pool 7 by 50 feet running from the front door to the edge of the lot.

NEXT WEEK—The House of Welded Steel and Enamel.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Model of the Brick House in the Exhibit of Eight Houses at the Chicago World's Fair. Brick Has Not Been Used to Any Extent in Expressing the Ultra-Modern Style, as It Is Used Here.

Stalactites for Your Rockery

An unusual offer has come from a correspondent living near Cave Spring Caverns in Missouri. We quote from his letter:

Dear Friends:

There are no doubt many readers of the Monitor who are interested in securing something unusual for their rock gardens. We have been excavating and enlarging some of the rooms and passageways of these caves and there are tons on tons of beautiful stalactites, stalagmites, calcites, onyxes and other unusual rock formations which we would like to distribute free to Monitor readers. The Cave Spring caverns which have just recently been discovered are located at Van Buren, Mo., adjoining Big Spring State Park and are among the most beautiful of all known caves.

Mr. L. R. at first offered to do this for nothing, but we realized, more than he did, that the letters of request might pour in and swamp him. At our suggestion, therefore, he has work out this plan, which we pass along to our readers here:

Owing to the expense of packing and shipping these specimens to so many applicants, we ask that those wishing the rocks would send a small amount to cover package and cartage (not more than $1) and we will ship a package in size commensurate with the amount sent.

The editor suggests that you do not send loose cash or bills. Write directly to Mr. Lui Ring, Cave Spring Caverns, Van Buren, Missouri.—Editor.

Early Pruning

Cos Cob, Conn.

SHRUBS that bloom in the springtime cannot be pruned in autumn or winter without a sacrifice of flowers. Since their flowering is done on old wood, such shrubs should be pruned immediately after flowering so that new flowering wood will be encouraged during the ensuing summer.

Proper pruning is more difficult than it may seem. One cannot cut indiscriminately without risking temporary disfigurement of the shrub. One sees many plantings in which the shrubs have been so steadily cut back that little remains but ungainly trunks topped by an insignificant bit of twiggy growth. Shrubs lose all their natural charm when so treated. In most cases pruning should be done lightly and only when really necessary. For most of us it is not an annual task, but rather an occasional one.

There are three good reasons for applying pruning shears: to thin a smothering growth of stems, to remove dead growth, and rarely, when some sudden upshooting of a branch spoils the symmetry of a shrub. The habits of a shrub should be known before one attempts pruning. The common lilac, for instance, bears most of its flowers toward the top of the shrub. Therefore it is not advisable (nor necessary, as a matter of fact) to attempt to shape the brush. But the common lilac requires a great deal of attention at the opposite end. Suckers develop persistently and in great numbers around the shrub, and the spread must be controlled lest the shrubs occupy the entire dooryard. These suckers should be cut below the surface of the soil to avoid the untidy stubble-effect which results from careless clipping. With young lilacs, flowers can be had at an earlier age if the suckers are controlled.

Those belles of springtime, the azalea and the Japanese quince, require little but removal of dead wood. These gay, early shrubs we would gladly have covering great space, but unfortunately they rarely get out of bounds. One of the charming points of the invaluable forsythias is their care-free, far-flung habit of growth. These shrubs seem ill at ease when pruned into any shape approaching the formal, but bear many branches that have flowered so fully that there is no room for the development of foliage. Such branches should be cut back to a point just below the bare portion, to encourage new flowering wood for the following season. The fleecy-flowered spiræa arguta, sometimes called baby's breath and bridal wreath requires severe cutting after its flowers fade.

Hobbies and Hints

Iris Is Dependable

Omaha, Neb.

Dear Garden Friends:

The Hobby column is always of interest to me, for in it we can share our experiences and learn from others. When a neighbor gave me two wash tubs full of iris, then was my garden hobby born. This was in the days before a garden club made its début in our city and gardeners' interests were centered around annuals. I had planted my dooryard to them but nearly always with disappointing results. If the plants escaped the spring torrents, then our Nebraska droughts dried them up in the summer. However, I noticed the iris survived and thrived on the steep, western hillside. It flowered when weather was cool and would grow around trees.

The varieties given me were Madame Chereau, Honorabilis and Florentina Alba. I later added Caprice, Monsignor, Sherwin Wright, Parisiana, Rhein Nixe, Lorelei, Her Majesty and Queen of May. Still I wanted more, so I planted some of larger flowering and higher rated ones as Mother of Pearl, Ambassadeur, Lord of June, Princess Beatrice, Lent A. Williamson, Opera, Isolene and Lohengrin.

This season I made note of some of the varieties and color combinations which I liked. For mass formation and vivid color, the old lavender variety Pallida Dalmatica (sometimes called Princess Beatrice), edged with perennial coreopsis or yellow lemon lily Flava was attractive. This border could be backed with the old Persian yellow rose, the iris hiding the bareleggedness of the rose and blooming the same time. Lohengrin, a pinkish lavender iris, combines well with Her Majesty and Queen of the May. Plant pyrethrum in front and edge with hardy pink verbena. I noticed in a friend's garden a very striking color spot, made with the intermediate iris. Spirea Van Houtei was used for a background; in front was planted the purple variety Kochi and white Florentina Alba, interspersed with red Darwin tulips (Farcombe Saunders). Our native timber phlox was used in the foreground.

The intermediate varieties of iris are desirable, as they are always in bloom here for Mother's Day. I like Ingeborg, a pure white; Helge, a clear yellow; Kochi, a reddish purple; Purple King, a dark bluish purple; Lurida, a bronzy crimson, and Dorothea, a bluish white. Walhalla is a tall, stately dark purple one and makes a fine background. Prior to the intermediates are the pumila hybrids, which bloom here in April and this year lasted through the first week in May. The first to bloom was the old garden variety, a reddish purple one; then Florida, a deep yellow; the white Schneekuppe and the violet blue Spring Skies. We now have the Sass introduction, Autumn King, a two-tone purple iris, which blooms in the spring and again in the fall. Also Autumn Queen, a white intermediate which blooms in summer and fall. These are now inexpensive and were introduced by Nebraska hybridizers. Our garden club members bring them to our spring and fall garden shows.

Now, dear garden friends, do you wonder I am so enthusiastic about iris, when the blooming season extends from early spring until autumn? I enjoy the garden page so much and always look forward to the hobby column. (Mrs.) C. A. B.

Growing Ferns From Seed

Berkeley, Calif.

Dear Fellow Gardeners:

I should regret exceedingly the discontinuance of the Hobby column. I have learned much, too, from the other articles on the same page.

My garden consists of two outdoor window boxes and one window box. The various species of begonia predominate indoors while geraniums and petunias lead outside.

Recently I experimented growing ferns from seed. The procedure was as follows: First pour boiling water over a pot of earth to rid the soil of weeds, etc. When the earth is sufficiently cool scatter the seeds, which look like so much dust, over the surface. Lastly cover the pot with glass and place in a saucer of water. After some weeks a moss-like growth appears which later develops into tiny ferns.

A free publication which has been very helpful to me is Bulletin No. 224, December, 1928, "Plants in the Home," by A. F. Yeager, Agricultural Experiment Station, Fargo, N. D.

(Mrs.) A. M. F.

Plan for Watering

Dear Friends: Portland, Ore.

I am inclosing herewith a good scheme for making the best use of a limited supply of water in the dry summer months.

Take an ordinary-sized can. Cut the top and bottom out of it, puncture the sides with holes if one thinks it necessary. Bury this near the plant so that it sits well down in the soil. The top may protrude above the soil or sit flush according to the depth of the root system of the shrub or plant. A large sized tin, even a bucket, may be used for the larger shrubs. A tin may be planted on each side of the plant if one thinks it necessary.

Of course the idea is that every bit of the water poured into the well, or can, goes directly to the root system rather than wasted on the surface as so frequently is the case. This ought to be helpful even where lots of water is available, as it not only puts the water where it belongs but can be accomplished in a few minutes.

Our plants, especially the roses, give us such an abundance of beauty during the months of May and June that we ought to nourish them during the drier summer months so that they can better undergo the rigors of a severe winter. In return we shall have a greater abundance of bloom the following spring.

(Mr.) K. L. R.

Rockery, Tulips, Birds

Port Townsend, Wash.

Dear Editor and Friends:

After living for three and a half years in a house crowded up against another one just like it and with only room enough to have a little grass plot and a few bulbs, I was suddenly lifted out and into what is nearer my idea of a home. We can look out on a beautiful little valley dotted with homes and gardens and a golf course situated on a long slope, with a small pond at the end which reflects the rose and gold of the sunset and is lost in the long shadows at sunrise. Looking farther we can see the fir-clad foothills and above and beyond are the Olympic Mountains, those silent guardians of our beautiful Olympic Peninsula.

My dream of a rockery can at last come true. There is a slope from the lawn into the street on both the north and west sides of the house and on the beach are plenty of rocks. My other hobby is tulips.

My husband made a feeding station for the birds. We have enjoyed watching them eat. He set the pole in the ground by a large holly bush, so the birds are protected from cats by the branches.

I am grateful for the many interesting letters sent to this column and grateful to The Christian Science Monitor for printing them.

(Mrs.) E. P. A.

Lady slipper (cypripediums) although usually classed with the wild flowers, thrives well cultivated when it has a spot in the shade. The flowers are like fairy moccasins and the broad, green leaves have the sheen of new satin.

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Moncton Hawks Win Allan Cup

Defeat Saskatoon Quakers for Canadian Amateur Hockey Championship

Allan Cup Winners (Canadian Senior Amateur Hockey Champions)

1908—Ottawa Cliffsides.
1909—Queen's University.
1910—Toronto St. Michaels.
1911—Winnipeg Victorias.
1912—Winnipeg Victorias.
1913—Winnipeg Hockey Club.
1914—Regina Victorias.
1915—Winnipeg Monarchs.
1916—Sixty-first Battalion.
1917—Toronto Dentals.
1918—Kitchener Hockey Club.
1919—Hamilton Tigers.
1920—Winnipeg Falcons.
1921—Toronto University.
1922—Toronto Granites.
1923—Toronto Granites.
1924—Sault Ste. Marie.
1925—Port Arthur.
1926—Port Arthur.
1927—Toronto Varsity Grads.
1928—University of Manitoba.
1929—Port Arthur.
1930—Montreal A. A. A.
1931—Winnipeg.
1932—Toronto Nationals.
1933—Moncton (N. B.) Hawks.

Allan Cup Final Series

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst
Moncton Hawks	2	0	5	0
Saskatoon Quakers	0	2	0	5

(Best two out of three)

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 11 (AP)—The Moncton Hawks, eastern titleholders, have won the Allan Cup and the senior amateur hockey championship of Canada.

The Hawks swept aside the Saskatoon Quakers for the second time in three days here last night, 2 to 0, to win the coveted trophy for the Maritimes for the first time in history. The Hawks had won the first game Saturday night, 3 to 0.

Two lightning-fast goals in the second period gave Moncton the victory. Duke McDonald grabbed a loose puck and slapped it in at the 10-minute mark of that session. Forty-four seconds later, Bill Miller flashed down and laid a perfect pass for Bert Connelly who beat Wood, Saskatoon goalie, easily.

Amateur hockey players in Canada, in the future, will be permitted to try out for professional teams and still retain their amateur standing if they fail to sign a contract, the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association decided in annual session here yesterday.

The only provisos were that a written invitation from a professional team be obtained and that the amateur obtain sanction from the C. A. H. A. The player then will be allowed to try out for a professional position and will not lose his amateur status provided no contract has been signed or money received other than for legitimate expenses.

Eight clubs applied for permission to tour Europe next season and the C. A. H. A. decided that all may make their own arrangements subject to the approval of the association. The association itself decided against selecting any one team to make the trip.

The ban on the Atlantic City Sea Gulls, United States amateur champions, was continued until such time as the American team presents arguments sufficiently strong to have it lifted.

The 1934 Allan Cup (senior) finals were awarded to Toronto and the Memorial Cup (junior) to Winnipeg.

Ryerson's 72 Wins Qualifying Medal

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., April 11 (AP)—John B. Ryerson of Cooperstown, N. Y., posted a 72 to lead the qualifying field in the annual Mason and Dixon golf tournament by seven strokes yesterday.

The former Yale star, twice winner of the tournament, went out in 36, two over par, and came home also in 36.

David N. Tallman of Minneapolis was runner-up with 79. Roof Gilson of Jackson, Mich., was third with 81.

Ryerson's card:

Par out	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	3	4	—34
Ryerson out	5	4	3	5	4	5	3	4	—36	
Par in	4	4	5	4	4	3	4	5	3	—36—70
Ryerson in	4	4	5	4	4	3	4	5	3	—36—72

Pairings for first-match round, with the qualifying scores, follow:

Upper Half

J. B. Ryerson, 72, vs. Robert E. Barbour, Paterson, N. J., 89.
C. K. Cook, Sleepy Hollow, 91, vs. F. M. Crum, Williamson, W. Va., 83.
Craig Biddle, Philadelphia, 93, vs. James T. Smith, New York, 88.
H. H. Blackburn, Lewisburg, W. Va., 95, vs. Roof Gilson, 81.

Lower Half

D. N. Tallman, 79, vs. E. B. Galloway, Ann Arbor, Mich., 89.
Capt. T. A. Lewis, Lewisburg, W. Va., 95, vs. W. S. Delacour, Pine Valley, Penna., 84.
J. Kenneth Eiseman, Pittsburgh, 100, vs. James Akeroyd, Philadelphia, 89.
William E. Rupp, Buffalo, 92, vs. F. L. Gill, New York, 82.

Arrows Face Cubs At Garden Tonight

Boston Cubs need victory tonight to continue in the final playoff with Philadelphia Arrows for the Canadian-American Hockey League championship and the Henri Fontaine Cup. If the Arrows win at the Garden tonight, they will bring the first professional hockey championship to the Quaker City. They have already won the first two games which were played in Philadelphia by scores of 1 to 0 and 3 to 2.

Victory tonight for Boston will necessitate a fourth game to be played here Thursday and, if a fifth is necessary, it will be played in Philadelphia, Saturday. The series calls for each game to a finish and best three out of five games to win. Since the Bruins have been eliminated this game may afford the Boston fans their last opportunity to view hockey until next season.

Exhibition Baseball Games

By the Associated Press

Results April 10

Boston (A.) 9, Boston College 2.
Brooklyn 7, Philadelphia (A.) 6 (11 ins.)
Detroit 8, Buffalo (I. L.) 4.
Jersey City (I. L.) 9, N. Y. University 1.
New York (A.) 9, U. S. M. A. 6.
New York (N.) 7, Fordham University 0.
Philadelphia (N.) 2, Montreal (I. L.) 1.
Pittsburgh 3, Louisville (A. A.) 2.
St. Paul (A. A.) 7, Cincinnati 6.
Washington 5, Baltimore (I. L.) 4.

College Baseball Results

Clemson 9, Newberry 2.
Davidson 12, Catawba 7.
Furman 13, Presbyterian 5.
Illinois 8, Illinois Wes. 2.
Kansas State 11, Missouri 5.
South Carolina 9, Erskine 8.
Vermont 6, Princeton 4.
Wake Forest 6, Elon 4.
Wisconsin 6, Bradley 3.

Pirates Favored as National League Clubs Await Opening

Addition of Lindstrom to Outfield Gives Pittsburgh Edge in Pennant Race—Cubs Lose Cuyler—Cardinals May Surprise

Once again the major-league baseball season is just around the proverbial "corner." On Wednesday, no fewer than 16 American and National League clubs will swing into action in eight cities for the official opening of the 1933 campaign. Predictions are many as the "Hot Stove League" closes its doors for another year. Nearly every manager insists his club will capture the pennant.

As usual, the task of trying to pick winners is a difficult one, especially so in the National League. There are five and possibly seven clubs capable of finishing ahead in the race for senior-circuit honors, now held by the Cubs from Chicago. At this time last year the St. Louis Cardinals and New York Giants were figured in a two-club race, but the best either club could do was a tie for sixth place.

As the opening day draws nearer, the Pittsburgh Pirates are the favorites to dethrone the Yankee-tamed Cubs. The Pirates finished second last season and won their last pennant in 1927. During the winter they acquired the hard-hitting and dependable Freddy Lindstrom from the Giants in a three-cornered deal which also involved the Phillies. In Lindstrom and the two Waner brothers, the Pirates have what is easily the best outfield in baseball.

The Pittsburgh infield should be better this year with Vaughan and Piet, a couple of youngsters, improved by a year's experience. Hoyt, the veteran right-hander, together with a pair of rookies—Harold Smith from Kansas City and Ralph Birkoker from Kansas City and Tulsa—have added strength to the pitching staff. The acquisition of John P. (Honus) Wagner as coach was a wise move.

The Cubs, however, still have power in their ranks if their regulars can keep out of further trouble. First Kiki Cuyler was forced out of the game for at least eight weeks; then it was Harvey Hendrick, hard-hitting utility man; then Vince Barton, a youngster trying to break into the outfield, and now Babe Herman will be lost for a week or so. Herman, it will be remembered, came to Chicago with his tremendous batting punch from the Reds. Frank Demaree, a rookie whose ability is still very much in doubt, will be called upon to fill in for Cuyler in center field.

A powerful pitching staff makes the Cardinals a dangerous threat. Derringer, Carleton, Dean, Haines, Hallahan, Mooney, Walker and Vance form a well-balanced staff. Vance, who pitched for years in a Brooklyn uniform, and Walker and Mooney, last season with the Giants, are the newcomers. The Cardinal infield offers the big problem to Manager Gabby Street. If Rogers Hornsby can make a successful comeback, his big bat will be welcome. That would put Frankie Frisch on third base and either Gordon Slade, lately of Brooklyn, or Charlie Wilson at shortstop, to fill the gap left wide open by the loss of Charlie Gelbert.

The Phillies are relying on their tremendous batting punch. Mickey Finn, from Brooklyn, has apparently plugged up the hole at second base, to complete a powerful infield of Hurst, Bartell and Whitney, one of the best in the league. Gus Dugas, former Pirate, who plays either the outfield or first base, looks like a "find." Chick Fullis, a Giant until this season, has clinched center field in the absence of George Davis.

With Joe Judge around, Brooklyn's infield worries are over. If the slugging Bissonette does not return to form, the former Washington star is ready to step in. The colorful Vance has passed on to the Cardinals, but in his place the Dodgers have Ray Benge, former Phillie, and Walter Beck, who won 27 games for Memphis last season in the Southern Association.

A wholesale shakeup has so far failed to give the Giants anything more than a hustling ball club. The polish is lacking. They have only two pitchers of known quality—Fitzsimmons and Hubbell—while it is still a question whether or not Travis Jackson will start the season at shortstop. If Jackson fails in his comeback, Manager Bill Terry has John (Blondy) Ryan, who spent last season with Buffalo. George Davis rounds out an outfield which also includes Mel Ott and Joe Moore. Hank Leiber from Winston-Salem and Homer Peel from Houston appear slated for reserve outfield duty.

It is difficult to figure the Boston Braves any more than just troublesome. The Tribe has uncovered a pair of promising rookie infielders in Dick Gyselman and Al Wright, who come from the Pacific Coast League with a flattering reputation. Boston has a fairly good pitching staff, but the first-division punch is lacking. The Braves need someone who can hit .350.

Cincinnati has a new manager in Donie Bush, and the peppy little leader will be watched closely. Like the Giants, the Reds have only two pitchers who can be counted upon, although Bob Smith, former Cub, may round into winning form. Jim Bottomley, former veteran Cardinal and a first baseman; Chick Hafey and Ernest Lombardi give the Reds three of the most powerful sluggers in the league. If they should get hitting together, it is hard to tell what might happen.

Meanwhile, the fans must settle back in their seats to watch the improved Pirates, champion Cubs, well-balanced Dodgers, Cardinals with their sensational pitching staff, Phillies with their sluggers, and the questionable Giants, Braves and Reds battle for supremacy. It should be an interesting race in which most anything can happen.

Players Must Not Fraternize

Heydler Makes Striking Appeal to National League Stars

NEW YORK, April 11 (AP)—For the purpose of developing a greater spirit of aggressiveness on the ball fields and giving the game more customer-appeal this year, John Arnold Heydler, president of the National League, yesterday addressed a striking appeal to his players to avoid fraternizing with rivals or loafing at any stage of the forthcoming pennant race.

With the start of the 1933 season only two days off for the big leagues, and baseball as a whole facing what he described as an "acid test of popularity" in competition with other outdoor amusements, President Heydler laid down a "five-point" program for National League players.

"Never before have we faced more stringent money conditions or such keen competition from other sports, motoring and amusements," wrote Heydler. "People are going to go to ball games and they are going to patronize other sports and amusements. But they will budget their expenses and will choose only what promises the most enjoyment.

"No outdoor game can compare with a major league ball game. But that game must be played aggressively by both sides. It is in your power to build up and maintain the interest in our game by a display of heads up, winning spirit which does not surrender until the last man is out. To sustain the spirit of contest and the ethics of sport, you are asked to accept and live up to the following:

1. Do not mingle on the field with players of the opposing club. Keep away from their bench and dugout. Remain off the field when the other club is entitled to its exclusive use for batting or fielding practice.

2. Do not enter the clubhouse or dressing rooms of the other team. Many players have shifted clubs during the off-season. The urge to hold friendly reunions will prevail; but the proper place for such contacts is not on or around the ball field.

3. Do not take it for granted that with a lop-sided score against you the game is lost and that you can take it easy. The man who pays is still entitled to your best effort and exhibition of skilled performance to the end of the game. Run out your hits. People do not like to see runners loafing to first.

4. Action and hustle, and still more action and hustle, are needed in our games. Be enthusiastic and cheerful. Don't moan and quit if in a batting slump. Luck changes for the fellow who keeps on trying.

5. Whether as active player or as sub on the bench, be alert and interested in every moment of the game. Encourage your brother player if things are breaking bad for him and good for you.

President Roosevelt said, "Major-league baseball has done as much as anything else in this country to keep up the spirit of the people."

We must maintain this high appraisement, and you, as one of America's most skilled, fastest and best-trained group of athletes, must accept your individual share of responsibility.

Ponzi Defeats Rudolph

NEW YORK, April 11—Andrew Ponzi won his pocket billiard match with Erwin Rudolph at the Strand Academy yesterday, 1750—1736. Ponzi took the final blocks, 193—126, in 10 innings and 213—111 in 8 frames. Rudolph took 9 of the 14 blocks.

American League Wins Annual Spring Series

NEW YORK, April 11 (AP)—With all the returns in, the American League has won the annual spring exhibition series from the national by a margin of six games.

Of the 70 inter-league games played, the American won 38, the National 32. Washington, with two successive victories, was the nominal leader, but the New York Yankees really set the pace with 10 victories and four defeats.

The record of other clubs in inter-league competition follows: Browns, won 5, lost 2; Giants, 8 and 4; Pittsburgh, 2 and 1; Red Sox, 5 and 3; Reds, 5 and 4; White Sox, 4 and 5; Athletics, 8 and 10; Dodgers, 6 and 8; Tigers, 4 and 6; Cardinals, 3 and 5; Phillies, 3 and 5; Braves, 4 and 8; Cubs, 1 and 3; Indians none and 2.

The Yankees, with 10 victories and four defeats, and the Browns, with five and two, topped all rivals in the compilation of all results between major league clubs. The Giants, with 14 and 7, were not far behind.

The Browns led the entire field in all games, whether against major, minor or semi-professional competion, piling up 13 victories against only three defeats. The Yankees, with 20 victories in 25 starts, were second.

Handball Doubles Start in Brooklyn

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 11—The second half of the United States four-wall hard-ball handball championships, the doubles, got under way yesterday on the courts of the Central Y. M. C. A. in Brooklyn, with eight teams engaged. Eric Peet, winner of the singles, teamed with Ralph Trottier who was not in the singles, and Edward Rogers, former singles champion, also selected a partner from outside the singles list, George Morabit. Both teams represented the home club, and won easily. The summary:

United States Four-Wall Hard-Ball Handball Doubles Championship

First Round

Edward Rogers and George Morabit, Central Y, defeated Wesley Morrow and Isadore Robin, Central Y, 21—8, 21—2.

Eric Peet and Ralph Trotter, Central Y, defeated John Albanese and Andrew Dalton, Central Y, 21—7, 21—7.

Clifford Kauling and John Dempsey, Brooklyn Elks Club, defeated Michael Fitzgibbon and Patrick O'Callahan, Central Y, 16—21, 21—16, 21—16.

James Ryan and William Ryan, Brooklyn Handball, defeated William Magrill and Fred Riessen, Central Y, 21—12, 21—12.

Brooklyn Releases Three

NEW YORK, April 11 (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers shipped four youngsters to the York club of the New York-Pennsylvania League yesterday. They were Outfielders Al Cohen, Charley Sheerin and Charles Clements and First Baseman Dick Siebert. Clements was released outright, the others on option.

Entries Close April 20

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 11—Entries close April 20 for the wrestling championship of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, it is announced here. The tourney is to be held at the Central Y. M. C. A. here, April 28 and 29. Competition is to be held in eight weight divisions.

North and South Tennis Starts

Shields, Hall, Levitan, Baggs and Hines in Fourth Round

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., April 11—The fifteenth annual North and South tennis championship at the Pinehurst Country Club yesterday ushered in the usual early-season drive for Davis Cup places on the United States team. Marcel Rainville of Montreal, Canadian Davis Cup player, is taking part in this tournament as usual, and while he won his match he was forced to an extra set by J. Lawrence Jones of Charlotte and the University of North Carolina. The Canadian won at 6—3, 4—6, 6—1.

Francis X. Shields, New York Davis Cup player, won three matches on the opening day, losing only one game in six sets. Shields's opponents were all college students. In the first round the tall New Yorker defeated Merrimon Cuninggim of Nashville, Tenn., a graduate student in the School of Arts and Sciences at Duke University, 6—1, 6—0. James S. Johnston of Westfield, N. J., and the University of North Carolina, lost to Shields in the second round, and Shields advanced to the fourth round by defeating Hugh W. Primrose of Richmond, Va., and the University of North Carolina, 6—0, 6—0.

J. Gilbert Hall of Orange, N. J.; Fred C. Baggs of New York, and two University of North Carolina students, Wilmer M. Hines of Columbia, S. C., and Walter M. Levitan of Dorchester, Mass., all won third-round matches and will join Shields in a day of rest, awaiting the arrival of George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago, Lester R. Stoefen of Los Angeles and others who took part in the recent Houston (Texas) invitation tennis tournament.

Gregory S. Mangin of Newark, N. J., United States indoor tennis champion, won his second-round match from Howard Moss of Atlanta, 6—0, 6—2, while Bryan M. Grant Jr. of Atlanta dropped four games in defeating Herbert D. Vail of Glen Cove, L. I., at 6—2, 6—2.

Allen Croom of Wake Forest College defaulted, advancing R. Berkeley Bell of New York, a transplanted Texan. Bell is eighth on the seeded list.

Gilbert Hall won his third-round match from J. Harley Shuford of Hickory and the University of North Carolina, but not until he staged a winning rally when Shuford was leading 4—1 in the second set. The score of the match was 6—1, 6—4.

No less than 19 players from the University of North Carolina started in the singles campaign. The summary:

North and South Tennis Championship Singles—First Round

Armand L. Bruneau, New York, defeated Floyd Fletcher, Wake Forest College, 6—0, 6—1.

Richard T. Willis, University of North Carolina, defeated Sidney J. Sobel, University of North Carolina, 6—3, 6—2.

John R. Dillard, University of North Carolina, won from William Price, Wake Forest College, by default.

John P. Higgins, Duke University, defeated John Vernon, Wake Forest College, 6—3, 6—4.

Francis X. Shields, New York, defeated Merrimon Cuninggim, Duke University, 6—1, 6—0.

James S. Johnston, University of North Carolina, defeated B. B. Taylor, Atlanta, Ga., 6—2, 6—1.

Second Round

"Tom" Parson, Duke University, defeated James Hillon, Duke University, 7—5, 6—2.

Elmer C. Griffin, San Francisco, defeated David B. Morgan Jr., University of North Carolina, 6—3, 6—2.

R. Berkeley Bell, New York, won from Allen Croom, Wake Forest College, by default.

Charles Harris, Duke University, defeated Robert Hutchins, Wake Forest College, 6—0, 6—0.

Marcel Rainville, Montreal, defeated J. Lawrence Jones, University of North Carolina, 6—3, 4—6, 6—1.

Zebulon V. Linker, University of North Carolina, defeated Gordon G. Power, Duke University, 7—5, 6—3.

Cyrus Clark, Great Neck, L. I., won from E. A. Degray, New York, by default.

Wilmer M. Hines, University of North Carolina, won from J. G. Defina, New York, by default.

J. Gilbert Hall, Orange, N. J., defeated Harvey W. Harris, University of North Carolina, 6—2, 6—3.

J. Harley Shuford, University of North Carolina, defeated Robert McKay, Baskin Gridge, N. J., 6—2, 6—1.

Richard T. Willis, University of North Carolina, defeated Armand L. Bruneau, New York, 6—1, 6—1.

John P. Higgins, Duke University, defeated John R. Dillard, University of North Carolina, 8—6, 3—6, 6—2.

Francis X. Shields, New York, defeated James S. Johnston, University of North Carolina, 6—0, 6—0.

Hugh W. Primrose, University of North Carolina, defeated Howard B. Hoyt, University of North Carolina, 7—5, 6—4.

Edward King, Newport, R. I., won from James Bernard, Charlotte, N. C., by default.

Fred C. Baggs, New York, won from Harry Farrow, Wake Forest College, by default.

Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, Ga., defeated Herbert D. Vail, Glen Cove, L. I., 6—2, 6—2.

J. P. Stockton, Spring Lake, N. J., defeated F. D. Williams, University of North Carolina, 6—3, 6—1.

Dr. Philip B. Hawk, New York, defeated Vincent B. Baukney, University of North Carolina, 6—2, 6—1.

Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., defeated Howard Moss, Atlanta, Ga., 6—0, 6—2.

Bernard Friedman, Philadelphia, defeated John A. McGlinn, University of North Carolina, 6—2, 6—1.

Donald G. McNeil, Duke University, defeated David D. Taylor, University of North Carolina, 6—3, 6—2.

G. Carlton Shafer, Philadelphia, won from Aaron Schacher, New York, by default.

Barnard T. Welsh, Duke University, won from R. D. Potts Jr., Memphis, by default.

Walter M. Levitan, University of North Carolina, defeated Marcus G. Lynch, University of North Carolina, 6—0, 6—2.

Lenoir C. Wright, University of North Carolina, won from D. B. Bryan, Wake Forest College, by default.

Third Round

Francis X. Shields, New York, defeated Hugh W. Primrose, University of North Carolina, 6—0, 6—0.

J. Gilbert Hall, Orange, N. J., defeated J. Harley Shuford, University of North Carolina, 6—1, 6—4.

Walter M. Levitan, University of North Carolina, defeated Lenoir C. Wright, University of North Carolina, 3—6, 6—4, 6—2.

Fred C. Baggs, New York, defeated Edward King, Newport, R. I., 6—2, 6—1.

Wilmer M. Hines, University of North Carolina, defeated Cyrus Clark, Great Neck, L. I., 6—0, 6—1.

De Mar Enters Marathon

Once again the greatest figure in American Marathon running, Clarence H. De Mar, has entered the Boston Athletic Association Marathon, to be held April 19, according to an announcement from Manager Thomas J. Kanaly. De Mar, seven times winner of the event, will wear number 100. The entry list has swelled to over 100 already.

Cornell Has 63 Candidates

ITHACA, N. Y., April 11 (AP)—A squad of 63 football candidates, one of the largest in recent years, reported to Gilmour Dobie, Cornell's head coach, for spring practice yesterday. The spring drill will last a month. With registration completed and equipment issued earlier, the squad began work immediately, but no heavy assignments were given.

Bowlers Close A. B. C. Tourney

Gilbert Zunker of Milwaukee Figures in Two Championships

American Bowling Congress Leaders

Five-Man Event

Plaig's, Covington, Ky.	3021
A. J. Heid's, Columbus	3018
Auf Der Heide, West New York, N. J.	2993
Bodnar's, Cleveland	2936
Dow's, Lockport, N. Y.	2933

Double Event

Gilbert Zunker and Frank Benkovic, Milwaukee	1415
Forrest Bero and David Knapp, St. Louis	1356
Albert Brandt and Edward Oates, Lockport, N. Y.	1353
A. K. Novitzki and J. B. Bartek, Hazleton, N. J.	1322
Richard Robbins and Nelson Burton, Dallas	1311

Single Event

Earl Hewitt, Erie, Penna.	724
Rudolph Riepel, Milwaukee	722
Andrew Tomasek, Cleveland	721
Bill Kaestle, Newark, N. J.	715
Gilbert Zunker, Milwaukee	713

All Events

Gilbert Zunker, Milwaukee	2060
Albert Brandt, Lockport, N. Y.	2034
E. L. Scott, Fort Wayne	1957
G. Ahrbeck, South Bend, Ind.	1956
Arthur Dingwell, Detroit	1942

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 11—Four more champions were made in the American Bowling Congress tournament as the curtain was rung down on the national pin classic here late yesterday.

Gilbert Zunker and Frank Benkovic won the doubles championship, setting an all-time record, 1415. The Milwaukee pair rolled games of 486, 501 and 428 last Monday in beating the old record, 1380, scored by Harry and Clarence Thoma at Chicago in 1924. Zunker went through the 30 frames without an "open," scoring 258, 267 and 225. Benkovic, who won the doubles title last year paired with Charles Daw, connected with 228, 234 and 203. It is the first time in A. B. C. history that a member of a championship doubles team has ever repeated. Top prize in the doubles division was worth $500 and diamond medals to the Badger pinsters.

Earl Hewitt topped the 4687 bowlers entered in the singles division. Hewitt gave Erie, Penna., its second championship in three years by scoring games of 207, 259 and 258, to total 724. Walter Lachowski, another Erie pinster, scored 712 to win at Buffalo two years ago. First prize in the solo event was worth $300, as well as the A. B. C. prized diamond medal.

Two new all-event high marks were set in the all-events division as finis was written to the bowling classic. Gilbert Zunker, the Milwaukee bowler, scored 598 in the team division, and followed his 750 doubles count by going on a 712 strike spree in the singles division. His 2060 total was 41 pins better than the old high, 2019, scored by William Knox at Chicago in 1924. Albert Brandt, 114-pound Lockport (N. Y.) pinster, also beat the former high in finishing second to Zunker with a 2024 total. There is no entry fee in the all-events class and the score netted Zunker $130 and the medal.

Though failing to cause the leaders any trouble, Philadelphia, Trenton and Cleveland bowlers registered several totals on the wind-up card, which will draw down money prizes.

Japanese to Attend Vancouver Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Fifteen of the leading natural scientists and scholars of Japan will sail for Vancouver to attend the Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference to be held in June.

Among those already selected for the trip are Dr. Akitsune Imamura, member of the Imperial Academy and one of the leading seismologists in the world; Dr. Sakihei Fujiwara, weather expert attached to the Central Meteorological Observatory, and Dr. Shigeichi Obata, of the Aeronautic Research Institute.

Dr. Joji Sakurai, president of the Institute of Scientific Research of Japan, says that those selected are leading authorities in their respective fields and that they will have important reports to make at the coming conference.

New Championship Adopted by A. A. U.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 11—Opening-round matches in the first annual national championship tournament at Codeball-in-the-court were played at the Lake Shore Athletic Club here last night. This game, played with a six-inch inflated rubber ball in a handball court, has been adopted by the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States. It is a kicking game.

Twenty-three players were listed for the first round; but byes and defaults reduced the matches to six. Out-of-town entries from St. Paul, Minn., and Ann Arbor, Mich., failed to report. Dr. W. E. Code, inventor of the game, exhibited gold, silver and bronze medals which are to be awarded the high finishers.

James J. Biggy, winner of the recent Central A. A. U. championship tournament, won his first match with ease, defeating J. F. Corbett, 15—0, 15—4. G. H. Webster, one of the top-ranking stars of the game, drew a bye. D. H. Sweet defeated M. S. Tinerella, 15—10, 15—11. Sylvester Bileski defeated H. J. Rupp, 15—8, 15—5. P. O. Bach defeated D. E. O'Connell, 15—4, 15—1. C. O. View defeated A. J. Sansone, 15—1, 15—4. A. F. Bileski defeated Michael Mule, 15—13, 15—13.

Codeball-in-the-court is played with rules similar to handball, but only the feet are used. The ball may be returned on the first or second bounce after hitting the forward wall. Good players make 30 or 40 returns in an extended rally.

Metric System for Harvard

Harvard's varsity track and field team will compete in at least three meets under the metric system of measurement according to an announcement from Manager George M. Fenollosa '33. Two of the meets, the dual with Princeton and the Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Association of America, will be held at Soldiers Field, while the other will be against Yale at New Haven. Other meets for Harvard are those against Dartmouth and the International meet with Oxford and Cambridge on July 8. These will be conducted in yards. If Dartmouth authorities should desire to compete under the metric system, a change may be made. The Greater Boston Intercollegiates on April 28 and 29 will be measured in yards.

Goering as Premier Of Prussia Adds To Fascist Supremacy

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, April 11—The appointment by Herr Adolf Hitler, Chancellor, of Capt. Hermann Goering to the Prime Ministership of Prussia gives the National Socialists overwhelming control of a state comprising two-thirds of Germany. Acting as Governor-General for Prussia, Herr Hitler filled the Premiership by a simple order, in contrast with the election of the Prime Minister by the Landtag under the previous régime.

The post has been long unfilled because it is generally declared that the German Nationalists were anxious to secure this office, but the clear majority which the National Socialists obtained by confiscation of the Communists' mandates under the law for uniformity in Reich and State, recently passed, made the National Socialists' claims unassailable. Captain Goering is not only the Reich's minister for Prussia in the Hitler cabinet, but the Chancellor's right-hand man.

Herr von Bismarck's removal from the position of Undersecretary of State in Prussia also reveals the National Socialist strength, as against the German Nationalists and their government partners. Herr von Bismarck's statement regarding restoration of the Hohenzollern monarchy a fortnight ago to "the Young German National League" displeased certain members of the present Government and his early dismissal was forecast.

Radio Programs

Eastern Standard Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Discoverers' Club.
5:15 NBC, "Dick Daring."
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 NBC, "Maud and Cousin Bill."
6:15 Local dance music.
6:30 Studio; sport reviews, Bill Williams.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, National Council on Radio in Education: "Interallied Debts"; Round table.
7:45 Song Weavers.
7:50 Skippy Carlstrom, baritone.
8:00 NBC, Mystery drama.
8:30 NBC, Talk series, from Chicago.
8:45 NBC, Address by Mr. G. Bernard Shaw.
9:30 NBC, Deep River Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Musical Memories; Edgar Guest; soloists; orchestra.
10:30 De Marco vocal trio.
10:45 News; announcements; sports.
11:15 Local dance music.
11:30 NBC, "The Phantom Gypsy."
12:00 NBC dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Principato Hawaiians.
5:15 Lieut. Leslie Potter, talk.
5:30 "Rock-a-Bye Lady."
5:45 Sam Jack Jaufman, jazz king.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "Sign of the Red Apple."
6:45 "Buddy and Blake."
7:00 Fauntleroy and Van.
7:15 NBC, Juvenile dramatic program.
7:30 Salute program.
7:45 NBC, "The Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Ben Bernie's Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Ed Wynn; concert band.
10:00 NBC, Walter Damrosch Symphonic Concert.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC dance music.
11:30 NBC, "Talking Picture Time."

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"Chick-Chick," Easter program.
5:15 Shepard Fashion Parade.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Discoverers Club.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Voice of the Trumpet."
6:30 Local dance music.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers in the Year 2433."
7:30 CBS, Keller, Sargent and Ross.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter, news editorialist.
8:00 CBS, Comedy sketch.
8:15 CBS, "The Magic Voice"; sketch.
8:30 The Muscanto Trio.
8:45 CBS, Lyman Orchestra; Newsboy.
9:00 CBS, Jane Froman; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, "Threads of Happiness"; readings; soloist; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, "California Melodies."
10:00 CBS, Five Star Theater.
10:30 Richard D. Grant, commentator.
10:45 "Street of Dreams," songs.
11:00 Studio period; news.
11:15 Local and CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Meet the Artist."
5:15 Local dance music.
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, "Cowboy Tom and Indian Chief."
6:00 Reis and Dunn.
6:15 Elizabeth Barthel, vocalist; orchestra.
6:30 Local dance music.
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Dinner music.
7:30 New England Council talk.
7:45 Local dance music.
8:00 Dramatic program.
8:30 CBS dance music.
8:45 "Rhythm Twins."
9:00 Organ recital.
9:15 Local dance music.
9:45 Time, sports, news, weather.
10:00 Local dance music.
10:30 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
10:45 CBS, Charles Carlile, tenor, orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra; soloist.
11:30 CBS, dance music.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Tenor and pianist.
5:15 Eleanor Francis, soprano.
5:30 Local dance music.
5:45 Bunny Rabbit Club.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Henry E. Williams.
6:15 Big Brother's "Twilight Express."
6:30 "Etchings in Music."
6:45 Local dance music.
7:45 Hotel Touraine Ensemble.
8:00 Equal Tax League.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:15 p. m.—Daily talk.
12:45 p. m.—Records.
2:30 p. m.—Lincoln Park Baptist Church.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Recorded program.
4:30 p. m.—Dance music.
5:00 p. m.—Popular pianist.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, Pan-American Day; Addresses, President Roosevelt, Cordell Hull, Dr. Arcaya, Dr. Recinos; Army Band.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News." Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 p. m.—Farm and Home Hour.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Betty and Bob.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Eastman School Symphony Orchestra.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:30 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio period.
12:15 p. m.—News; reports; music.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:30 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks; music.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:10 p. m.—Lenten service.
1:00 p. m.—CBS and local programs.
3:00 Baseball game, Boston Braves vs. New York Giants, by Fred Hoey.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Time; news; weather; organ.
9:00 a. m.—CBS and local programs.
9:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
2:45 CBS, Baseball game, Washington Senators vs. Philadelphia Athletics, by Ted Husing.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS, $2500 to $25,000. The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 22 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for positions of the calibre indicated, the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements and identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. E. W. KIXBY, INC., 130 Delward Building, Buffalo, New York.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

SHADOW LAWN

Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study; 6 miles from Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Olyvoil frocks, lingerie, hosiery direct from factory; low prices, unsurpassed values. SHAUGHNESSY KNITTING CO., Dept. A-15, Watertown, New York.

MANUFACTURER of extensive line of ladies' corsets, etc., wants to hear from experienced corsetieres in Canada who may be considering starting corset

ONTARIO

LONDON (Continued)

AN ALL CANADIAN ORGANIZATION

EVERYONE'S FRIEND

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS

Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors and special creations

QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim To Be Worthy
Plants at
LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, WINDSOR, KITCHENER, ST. CATHERINES, PETERBOROUGH, BRANTFORD, SARNIA, CHATHAM, STRATFORD, GUELPH, WOODSTOCK, ELMIRA, LUCKNOW, NORTH BAY, SUDBURY, FOREST, CAYUGA, CARGILL

BOOMER'S
for
Cakes, Candies, Ice Cream, Lunch, Afternoon Tea, Dinner, Sodas
Special Creations for Special Occasions
FREE DELIVERY
181 DUNDAS ST. Phones M-2246, 2247

IDEAL BAKERY
MANUFACTURERS OF
FINE BREAD
BUNS and ROLLS
W. HEMPHILL, Manager
7 GRAND AVE. Phone MET. 795-W or MET. 2795-J

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Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
5 Telephones, 6 Motor Deliveries

WILLIAM MARTIN FUEL COMPANY
It is not what you pay but what you get for what you pay.
ANTHRACITE — COKE
BITUMINOUS — FUEL OIL
Fuel perfection for your selection.
Phone Met One-One-One 737 Richmond St.

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USE

"Ottawa Dairy" LIMITED

MILK—from tested cattle, properly pasteurized.

BUTTER—choice and freshly churned.

ICE CREAM—of quality and flavor.

For Milk and Butter Phone Queen 1188

For Ice Cream Phone Queen 161

DEVLINS
The Great Parade Stores in Many Eastern Canada Cities
MEN'S APPAREL FURS WOMEN'S IMPORTS

STEWART & CO.
FINE FURNITURE and ANTIQUES
Established 1897

F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
Coal—Coke—Wood—Fuel Oil
Queen 6800 234 BANK STREET

Irvin's Meat Market
J. H. IRVIN, Prop.
Choice Meats, Fish, Provisions, Poultry and Vegetables
Deliveries to All Parts of the City
QUEEN 385

Jarvis Pound Note Paper
"The best value in Ottawa"
A. H. JARVIS
"THE BOOK STORE"

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The China Hall
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Phone 4040 Queen

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Nellie May Vanity Shoppe
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784 ANNETTE ST. Ph. Lyndhurst 7389

QUIET MAY AUTOMATIC OIL BURNER
MADE IN CANADA
E. I. WHITTALL, Gen. Mgr.
Elgin 3624 TORONTO

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

by
WOOLNOUGH
CORSETIERS
28 BLOOR ST. WEST TORONTO

SERVICE that satisfies, be it damp wash or fully finished work, is produced in our up-to-date, scientifically controlled plant.
PHONE LLoydbrook 2161
TORONTO WET WASH LAUNDRY LTD.
175 OSSINGTON AVENUE

Coal Coke Fuel-Oil
MILNES FUELS
All Grades Lowest Prices
88 KING ST. E., TORONTO

ARMSTRONG'S BEAUTY SALON
LADIES
Look your best for Easter and all times. Leave your hair troubles to us and our expert knowledge.
WE GIVE A SERVICE THAT SATISFIES

DOAN
COAL CO., Limited
Your Patronage Is Solicited
LL. 3131 - COAL-COKE
LL. 2151 - FUEL OIL

Miss Puritan says:
I'm an experienced laundress and will gladly handle your laundry problems. Give me a trial. You will be more than pleased.
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
PURITAN LAUNDRESS SERVICE
292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

The Stoodleigh Cafeterias
Famous for Fine Foods
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Corner of Church Street MI 0533
Expert Repairs
Goodyear Selected Dealer

HARPER METHODS GRADUATE
Telephone Hyland 1638
Martha Harper Hairdressing
SPECIALISTS IN ALL BRANCHES
1498 YONGE STREET (upstairs) ROOM 7
EDNA REAMAN

SCRANTON COAL COMPANY
Better Coal with Better Service
2251 Gerrard St. E. Ph. Grover 1117

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INDIVIDUALITY in CORSETING
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TINSMITHING, ROOFING, PLUMBING and ELECTRIC
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City-Wide Delivery

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Dyeing, Cleaning, Pressing
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"SERVICE THAT SATISFIES"
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All kinds of Printing and yet only one kind—Good Printing
McLEOD & KENNEY
Commercial and Society PRINTERS
89 CHURCH STREET Phone Elgin 7906

ALLAN GRAHAM & CO.
1508 QUEEN ST. W.
Smart Men's Wear
TIP TOP CLOTHING at $19.50

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

ERNEST ALBERT Ltd.
(1 DOOR WEST OF OGILVYS)
FURS
AND FUR STORAGE, 2%
PLateau 6361
1321 ST. CATHERINE ST. W., MONTREAL

FLOWERS
For All Occasions
MISS CAIRNS, *Florist*
1251 McGILL COLLEGE AVENUE
LANCASTER 7436 MONTREAL

QUEBEC

MONTREAL (Continued)

You'll Enjoy Shopping at Simpson's

A Store where fashion is specialized ... the costume and all its accessories ... treasures from the world's markets.

THE ROBERT SIMPSON MONTREAL LIMITED

Local Classified Advertising
Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under c Rooms To Let or Post Wanted heading.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

CHANNEL ISLANDS

JERSEY—St. Brelade's Bay Hotel for winter residence or summer holiday; ideal position facing sea and south; central heating, electric light; moderate terms.

ENGLAND

AN INVITATION
LONDON—A Few Minutes Hyde Park
Luxuriously furnished suites and bed sitting rooms; beautifully equipped, private bathrooms, electric lift, telephones, "Slumberland" divans, lounge and dining-room with large terrace overlooking Stanhope Gardens. First class service and catering. 2 minutes Tube, Metro, Albert Hall, Victoria and Albert Museums and Christian Science church. 59, Cromwell Road. (Flaxman 4501)

BEXHILL-ON-SEA
SANDRINGHAM PRIVATE HOTEL
Facing sea. Excellent food. Comfort studied. Telephone 1006

BOSCASTLE, Wellstown Manor Guest House, Cornwall—Lovely Elizabethan Manor in heart of King Arthur's country; all modern conveniences; wonderful sea and cliff views from house; reasonable terms; excellent food.

BOURNEMOUTH, Sandyknd Hall, Manor Road—Pleasantly situated in own grounds near sea, only 2 minutes from new church; hot and cold running water and gas fires in all rooms; garage; central heating; reduced winter terms from 3½ gns.; tariff.

BOURNEMOUTH, Stafield House, Westcliff Road, near sea—South aspect, bedroom, gas fires. Proprietors MR. and MRS. TURVER.

BOURNEMOUTH, "Pinedale," West Cliff—Ideal situation, opp. Winter Gardens, few minutes Pier, Pavilion, shopping centre; comfortable, warm, bright rooms; good, well-cooked food, personal supervision. MRS. PHILLIPS.

BRIGHTON, Claridge, 34 Oriental Pl., 2 doors sea—Board residence from 2½ gns., hot and cold water in bedrooms; near church. CAPT. WALSH. Tel. 364611.

COCKHAVEN MANOR HOTEL, Bishopsteignton, Devon—Most sheltered situation twixt moor and sea; delightful gardens, sun lounge; pleasant environment; every comfort, riding, golf, tennis, boating, etc., excellent bus service; early spring terms from 2½ gns.

CORNWALL, St. Ives Bay Hotel—Residential; uninterrupted view; hot and cold water throughout; recommended for comfort and service; own garage; experienced mechanics. Tel. 106.

Cumberland House Hotel
51 and 53 Earls Court Square, London, S. W. 9
Pleasantly situated, comfortable, convenient; good food, hot and cold water; bed and breakfast 6/6; per day 10/6; residents from 2½ gns. magnificent public rooms, billiards; readers of this paper welcome. Phone Flaxman 0830 Write for tariff.

DAWLISH DEVON
Grand Hotel (A.A. R.A.C.)
First-Class Family Hotel. Moderate Terms
Under personal supervision of the Proprietor and his wife.
For tariff apply F. HUGHES.

DEVONSHIRE, PAIGNTON (Near Torquay)—Board residence, 1 minute sea, personal supervision; terms moderate. MISSES ANDREWS Homecroft, Colin Road. Phone 82101.

EASTBOURNE, Sandhurst Private Hotel, Grand Parade—Ideal position, facing sea, hot and cold water in all bedrooms, also gas or electric fires, central heating. Tel. 797, terms from 3 guineas

EASTBOURNE, 33, Jevington Gardens—Guest house, tennis free; close sea, theaters, etc.; terms from 2½ gns. MRS. M. E. FROST. Tel. 1046.

GROSVENOR HOTEL
ILFRACOMBE, DEVON—Minute sea and gardens, hot and cold water bedrooms, excellent cuisine; terms from 3 gns. Phone 63.

ILFRACOMBE—Guests received; home comforts; good position; lovely views; convenient for sea, etc.; moderate. K. "BELMONT," St. Brannocks Park.

LAKE DISTRICT
GLEN ROTHAY HOTEL
RYDAL Nr AMBLESIDE
Beautiful wooded grounds, overlooking Rydal Water and adjoining grounds of late poet Wordsworth; boating, bathing, tennis; electric light; coaches from Windermere Station (A. A. and R. A. C.) Tel. Ambleside 43.

HOTEL CONSTANCE
23 and 24, Lancaster Gate, London, W.2
Telephone Paddington 8083
Terms from 3½ guineas weekly
and HOTEL ELIZABETH
11 and 12, Craven Hill Gardens, LONDON, W. 2
Telephone Paddington 1734
Terms from 2½ guineas weekly
Charmingly furnished Public Rooms with generous coal fires. Bedrooms have gas fires (H. and C. water and electric lift first-named hotel). Thoughtfully varied and exceptionally willing service. Central heating. Night porter. Midway between two Christian Science churches.

LIVERPOOL—Antrim Private Hotel 73 Mount Pleasant
Running water hot and cold in every bedroom
JACK MONTGOMERY Phone 5239

LONDON. ABBOTSFORD HOTEL, Russell Square, W. C. 1. Phone Museum 9403 and 4—Comfort, convenience, quiet; bed breakfast, bath, attendance from 8/6.

LONDON—BAKER STREET
Welbeck 3401
BICKENHALL HOTEL, 64, Gloucester Place, W. 1—Gas fires, constant hot water, pest English cooking, full or partial board, central, quiet.

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ., BAYSWATER, W 2 Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room; from 45/-. Resident proprietors

LYNTON, DEVON, NORTH CLIFF PRIVATE HOTEL—Excellent position facing sea; moderate tariff; own garden produce Proprietors, MR. AND MRS. W. F. SLOUGH.

LONDON, REGINA, 8 Leinster Gardens, Lancaster Gate, W 2 Bright, cheery house hot and cold water in bedrooms, good table from 2½ gns. Padd 3891

LONDON, Cowley Grove, Uxbridge—Old mansion house and extensive grounds open to receive paying guests, all modern conveniences; ideal for rest and quiet study, terms moderate. Phone Uxbridge 665.

LYME REGIS The BAY HOTEL First Class
24 Bedrooms. Hot and Cold Running Water. THE ONLY HOTEL ON THE PARADE.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE The Regent Private Residential Hotel, superior board residence; electric lighting, central heating, large garden. 55, 57, 59 Osborne Road, Jesmond. Telephone Jesmond 906.

SCARBOROUGH — Throxenby Hall Guest House lines, Tennis, Croquet, Putting; the country holiday with seaside pleasures; garage; home farm. Tariff SECRETARY.

SOUTHPORT, CLIFTON HOTEL, Promenade—Fully equipped, electric lift, orchestra, central heating; garage; good golf sentire. Tel. 4141; Grams "Marine."

SOUTHPORT, Dunrowan Private Hotel, 47, Promenade—Central h. and c. water and electric fires in bedrooms; special winter terms. Tel. 2737

SOUTHPORT Talbot Private Hotel—Central heating, gas fires, h. and c. water in bedrooms; very central and close to Christian Science churches; winter terms from 9/- per day; garage near. Phone 300011.

SOUTHSEA, Sandringham Hotel—Ideal position facing sea, sunny, balcony, good catering; lift; night porter. Phone Portsmouth 3863.

ST. IVES, CORNWALL
YORK HOUSE—Surrounded by sunny garden; extensive sea view; hot and cold water in all bedrooms; kindly welcome and consideration await each guest; garage. Propts. GARBUTT & KNAPP.

STUDLAND, DORSET—Fairfield's Private Hotel; ideally situated for spring and summer holidays; sea, moors, golf links; well furnished, electric light, excellent cuisine; those needing rest and study welcomed. Phone 34.

ENGLAND (Continued)

TORQUAY—Board residence or apartments, 1 minute sea front and downs, excellent cuisine, moderate terms. MRS. A. CLOW, Ashley Rise, Babbacombe, Torquay.

TORQUAY, CROFTON HOUSE PRIVATE HOTEL—Quiet position near sea; hot and cold water; terms from 3 gns. weekly; brochure on application. E. E. & B. A. WHITE.

TORQUAY—Lady has beautiful home by the sea; guests 3 and 3½ gns.; trained cook. Box M-2284, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

TORQUAY, Homeland, Crownhill Park—Board residence, running water all bedrooms; convenient sea, trams; moderate terms. Prop. MRS. DOBSON.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS—Lonsdale Mansions; central for coast and town; near station. 2½ minutes from Common; restful, sunny; English chef.

Westgate-on-Sea, *Kent, Sea Grange*
Private hotel, beautifully situated facing sea; golf arranged. Proprietress: MRS. INGLIS

WORTHING—CLEAR VIEW PRIVATE HOTEL facing sea; passenger lift, hot and cold water and gas or electric fires in bedrooms; excellent food; guests' requirements studied; 1 minute's walk to bus for church; terms 3 to 5 gns. Phone 336.

YARDLEY MANOR
PRIVATE HOTEL, TORQUAY
Facing South, Torbay Views, central yet away from traffic din, Staples Mattresses, hot and cold running water in bedrooms, Faultless cuisine and appointments. Bright, cheery atmosphere, garage. Illustrated Tariff on application.

SCOTLAND

ABERDEEN—Smith, 75 Westburn Drive. Comfortable board residence, moderate terms, every attention, lovely position, games, golf, tennis, bathing excursions.

EDINBURGH, Marwick's Private Hotel, 7 Inverleith Terrace, near Christian Science church, overlooking Botanic Gardens; central. Tel. 24841.

GLASGOW, Fitzroy Hotel, 1 Fitzroy Place Sauchiehall St., 1 minute Christian Science church; hot and cold water all bedrooms, every comfort moderate. Telephone Douglas 332 Telegrams Fitzotel.

GLASGOW: GROSVENOR PRIVATE HOTEL—Botanic Gardens; hot and cold water in all bedrooms, electric lift. Tel. Western 2796 (A. A.)

FRANCE

DIEPPE (Normandy)
CHATEAU de LINTOT-les-BOIS
14 kilometers from DIEPPE
Beautifully situated in its own park. Good table, all comforts. Full pension 50 frs. Apply: Mme. Raulot-Lapointe, 51 Avenue Bugeaud, Paris.

FRANCE—Paris vicinity. Excellent accommodation found in well-appointed house edge of St-Cloud Park; paying guests taken and separate part of house available for family desiring to remain long period; facilities education sports. MME. ANTOINE, 10 rue des Dames-Marie, Sèvres Ville d'Avray (S.-&-O).

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT
LA CORNICHE D'OR
Miramar d'Esterel (Alpes-Maritimes), France
Every modern comfort.
Rooms, pension included, from 40 frs.

PARIS
Hotel la Bourdonnais
113, Ave. de la Bourdonnais (Champ de Mars)
Rooms from 25 frs. Every comfort. Restaurant.

MISS FISHER
21, rue Washington (Champs-Elysées). PARIS
Private garden - Excellent table
Home atmosphere - Moderate terms
Modern installation

NICE—Hotel MERMONTS. 7 Boulevard Carlone. Central; one minute sea, superb view; central heating; hot-cold water in rooms, lift; excellent table; terms moderate.

PARIS, "BON ACCUEIL"—Highly recommended board residence, modern comfort, lift, refined cooking; central position near Boulevard Montparnasse; telephone; moderate prices. 42 Boulevard Raspail.

PARIS 13, RUE D'ALGER Cor. Rue St-Honoré
OXFORD and CAMBRIDGE HOTEL
First Class Family Hotel. Modern Comfort. Near Opéra, Louvre, Tuileries Gardens. Rooms from Frs. 20.- With Pension from Frs 60.- Swiss Management.
Cables: Oxfortel-Paris.

PARIS, FRANCE
Hotel Des Empereurs
20, rue Jean-Jacques Rousseau
Central, Quiet and Comfortable. Homelike Atmosphere
Rooms, single and double, from 24 to 42 francs.
Double Bedrooms with Bath 60 francs
Breakfast 5 francs. Dinner 16 francs.

PARIS
HOTEL METROPOLITAIN
8, rue Cambon (near Place Vendôme)
A comfortable family hotel home; rooms from 30 frs.; inclusive charges from 70 frs.

PARIS, HOTEL DU PAS-DE-CALAIS, 59 rue des Saint-Pères (Bd. St-Germain) - (Luxembourg). Cuisine soignee, modern comforts, full pension from 50 frs. daily.

PARIS VICINITY—Comfortable Family Pension, fine garden, every facility of communication; terms Frs. 35 to 60 daily inclusive, 18 bis, rue de l'Eglise, Neuilly.

TOURS (Chateaux district)—Madame PUISSANT, 3 rue Laponneraye, receives paying guests. Garden. Comforts. Frs. 35 to 50 daily.

GERMANY

BERLIN—HOTEL PREUSSISCHER HOF, Propr. B. Ulbricht, Stresemann Str. 88 Anhalter Station. Every convenience.

BERLIN. PENSION FRITZ
Unter den Linden 62-63

BERLIN—PENSION NAUMANN; first class house; every comfort, Nikolsburgerpl. 5, Berlin, W. Tel. H 1, Uhland 4704 and 1390.

BERLIN, W.—Frau Lowitsch, Zahringerstr 17, receives paying guests in quiet home; Bechstein grand; good table; easy access.

ITALY

PONTOPINO, MARE Splendid hotel; marvelous situation on the Italian Riviera; homelike; moderate prices. Prop. Valentini family

SWITZERLAND

Corseaux sur Vevey (Lake Geneva)
PENSION BEAU REVEIL
Splendid view. Shady gardens.
Funicular Railway. Terms fr. 7-8
P. E. Wyss-Ledermann

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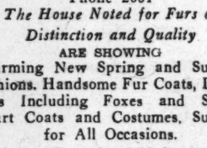
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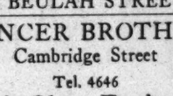
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Daily Features

All Nature

California Big Trees

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

CALIFORNIA'S "Big Trees" have excited wonder over how water (sap) is raised from the roots to heights of about 100 yards, a distance greater than can ordinarily be attained by water under pressure.

Some of the explanations are ingenious. Water is taken in through the roots which also force it up through the heartwood to the leaves, explains one botanist. Another suggests atmospheric pressure; still another says he has seen (in a lower group of woody plants) cells squeezing the water up to other cells which in turn squeeze and force it still higher. The generally accepted explanation seems to be that water is continually passing out into the air through tiny leaf-pores and evaporating, the process drawing upon the water in the leaves, the leaves upon the leaf-stems, leaf-stems upon the twigs, and so on, all the way down to the roots. A column of water 300 feet high could not be held together by its tensile strength, but the fine divisions of the wood and other plant structures, into divisions of cells, helps the system.

The "big trees" are commonly grouped with the redwoods, but they are separate species of trees, the main difference being the way the leaves or needles spread on the twigs, and the fact that the cones of the redwood bear seeds in a single season while the "big tree" cones take two seasons to mature.

"Big tree" wood is light, soft, and with a close grain. It is easily split and worked, but turns dark when exposed to air. In the trade it is largely used for lumber, shingles, railroad ties, buildings, toys, and fence posts. The trunks often rise 75 or 100 feet into the air before branching. An average trunk is about 10 or 15 feet in diameter at the broad base. Some, however, attain 25 to 35 feet in diameter.

The flowers open in late winter and early spring, fruit ripening in two years.

Sequoi, the generic name, is in honor of Sequoyah, inventor of the Cherokee alphabet.

In Lighter Vein

Not to Be Libeled!

"You dear old henpeck! I saw you sewing a button on your coat yesterday."

"That is not true."

"I saw you."

"It is not true."

"But I saw you with my own eyes."

"It is not true—it was my wife's coat."—*Sie und Er, Zofingen.*

Everybody's Weekly

Advertising Manager (proposing): "Remember, this is the last day of this astounding offer!"

Complications

First Veteran's Wife: "How's your husband?"

Second Ditto: "Oh, I guess he'll be out of work for some time now; you see, compensation's set in."

A Bit to Help

"Will you help a street cleaner who has nothing to do, sir?"

"Sure, I'll be glad to throw something your way."

Shrewd

A woman went to the bank and asked for a new checkbook. "I've lost the one you gave me yesterday," she said. "But it doesn't matter. I took the precaution of signing all the checks as soon as I got it—so, of course, it won't be any use to anyone else."—*Efficiency Magazine.*

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

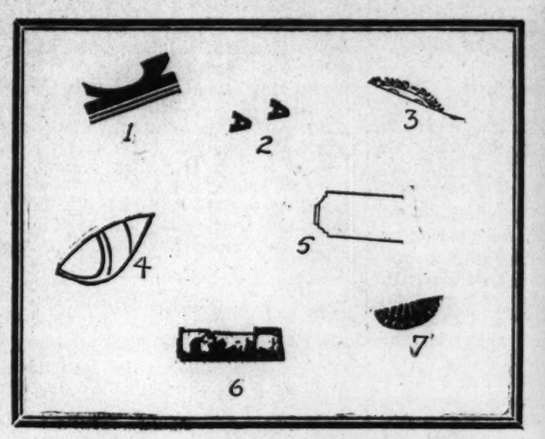
The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

WAIT not to be backed by numbers. Wait not till you are sure of an echo from a crowd. The fewer the voices on the side of truth, the more distinct and strong must be your own.—CHANNING.

Ad-O-Grams

No. 12



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The above typographical bits have been clipped from advertisements in today's Monitor. Readers who are successful in identifying the advertisements from which the bits have been taken should send in their list to the Feature Editor. (Give name of advertiser after each number, not page and column.) Be sure to mention "Ad-O-Grams No. 12." The answers and list of winners will be published four weeks from today.

The Children's Corner

The Piece-Bag Family Finds a Place

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"SOME folk may like to have a bag for a home, but, for my part, I don't," declared Pink Print crossly.

"It was ever so much nicer on the shelves of the big store," admitted Red Stripes.

"I liked it best in the sewing room," said Blue Dots wistfully, "but I was there such a short time."

"All of us were," sighed Pink Print. "Margie's mother sews so quickly! She has a dress cut out and stitched up, and the scraps rolled in a little bundle and stuck away in her piece-bag before you hardly know what has happened."

"A short time in the sewing room and a long time in the piece-bag," sang Red Stripes, who was a good-natured piece.

"Wait till you've been here as long as I have," came a tiny voice far down at the bottom of the piece-bag. "I am the scraps that were left from the very first pair of rompers Margie ever had."

"And I," spoke up, or rather down, a gay little roll of plaid scraps on the top of the bag, "am the very newest addition to the piece-bag family. I was put here only yesterday when Margie's mother finished a smart little school dress for her. Suppose some of you tell me something of your life in here."

"Well, we thought—just as you no doubt do," began Pink Print, who took it upon herself to be spokesman, "that there would be a use for us by and by. Little girls are always outgrowing their dresses, you know, and each of us hoped to be called upon to help make them over, or something of that sort."

"I'm too small to be of much use in making things over," said Blue Dots, "but I must confess I hoped Margie might tear her dress—just a tiny snag, you know," she explained quickly, "so that I might be needed for a patch."

"Margie seems to be quite a careful little girl," reflected Pink Print. "I, too, had hopes of becoming a patch some day, but I've waited a long time."

"Many Piece-Baggers have gone out of here from time to time," reminded Red Stripes hopefully.

"Do you remember that bundle of black-and-white-checked material that used to be here?" asked a fat little roll of cretonne suddenly. "Margie and her mother came and took it away to cover Margie's school books with. That is what I should like to be used for."

"And do you remember those fleecy outing-flannel pieces?" spoke up—and down—a voice from the middle of the bag. "Margie's mother took them to cover some stuffed toy animals she made. I should like that."

"I am sure there is a use for each of us," said the new little bundle of plaid scraps softly.

"It will be a surprise to me if ever I get out of this piece-bag," grumbled the roll of pieces that had been left from Margie's first rompers.

"There is a place for each of us," repeated Plaid Scraps happily, and the events that followed proved that she was right.

In the first place Margie's mother lifted the piece-bag down from its high closet shelf and carried it to the sewing room. Then she emptied it out on the table and went to work. With her scissors and a pasteboard pattern she cut all the little rolls and bundles into dozens and dozens of tiny pieces, which she threaded on long, dangling strings.

"I believe we are going to be some kind of a chain," whispered one piece to another.

It soon appeared, however, that they weren't to be chains after all, for Margie's mother began slipping each little piece from its chain and sewing it on to other little pieces. Before long she had a block made of them, which looked like a star. Soon she had another block made, and then another, until quite a stack of them lay on the table. Then she sewed the blocks together and there was a beautiful multi-colored quilt top.

When the quilt top had been stretched on a big quilting-frame and sewed with fine little stitches to a foundation with a layer of soft, fleecy cotton in between, it became a lovely, warm coverlet for Margie's bed.

"Oh, how pretty," Margie cried when she saw it, and each little separate piece in the patchwork quilt breathed joyously, "There was a place, a beautiful place, for us, after all."

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

80

Well", said the publisher to the editorial writer, this is one case where you can't blow alternatively hot or cold. Having seen the nation weather a financial crises, the will of the people should be set against a repetition

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

For the Scrapbook

Latin Proverbs

Things beyond our reach are not worth our consideration.

Virtue is as good as a thousand shields.

If the wind will not serve, take to the oars.

Mountaineers are always freemen.

Trust not too much to an enchanting face.

Fortune favors the brave.

No deity assists the idle.

There are games in which it is better to lose than to win.

No day should pass without something being done.

The world is too small for the covetous.

The giver makes the gift precious.

He who does not advance recedes.

Every advantage has its disadvantage.

They can conquer who know they can.

There is no trusting to appearances.

After a bad harvest sow again.

Brevities

London Free Press: It is estimated that if all the cars in Canada could be arranged in one long line, the one at the back would be mine.

Los Angeles Record: Cookery hint: The taste of an onion can be improved greatly by adding a pound of steak to it.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Promise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Birmingham, Eng.

AWAY in the beautiful country of Switzerland, some years back, a mother and son were talking together, and conversation turned to business careers. We can imagine him telling her of his plans and ambitions, and we can hear loving advice given to him. But only one fact is known, and it is this: the son promised his mother that should he ever make money he would do good with it.

Today, the son is a very successful business man, successful because this position has not been gained solely by getting, but also through giving.

In Switzerland he has a spacious chateau built on the side of a mountain, surrounded by beautiful scenery.

In this city, amidst factories and dwelling houses, is a large institution which deals with children of all ages and classes, many of whom need care to make them strong and healthy. Last year, remembering, no doubt, the promise made to his mother, and seeing another opportunity to do good, the son proposed to the committee of this institution that some of these children should go out to Switzerland, where they would have plenty of fresh air and sunshine, and he offered accommodation in his chateau.

The offer was gladly accepted, and up to the end of last year, 53 children had been there and received great benefit.

The committee says: "The scheme owes everything to Mr. and Mrs. ——"; and gratitude is recorded for their "magnificent and unselfish action in the inauguration of a little league of nations by employing the land of their birth to give health and hope to children from the land of their adoption."

The institution has not been called upon for funds in any way, as in addition to all this bounty, financial help has been given by friends.

That is what happened last year. For the future, Mr. ——, his son and others have guaranteed a fund for a period of seven years to bear all the costs for the continuation of these visits; for, he says, "the rising generation wanted to do something better than the generation that had made war; they wanted to save lives."

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Behalf (J. M. T.)—The correspondent writes: "Please give a decision as to which of the two following examples of construction involving the word "behalf" is correct":

(1) In behalf of Mrs. Turner, I thank you.
(2) In behalf of Mrs. Turner and myself, I accept.

In accepted usage today, there is a difference between "in behalf of" and "on behalf of." The former is used in the sense of "in the interest of," as, "I did all I could in behalf of the college." The latter is used in constructions in which "in the name of" could be substituted, as, "She spoke on behalf of the committee."

With these differences in mind, the student would be justified in changing "in" to "on" in No. 1. The speaker is acting as Mrs. Turner's spokesman.

No. 2 might well be rephrased, "Mrs. Turner and I accept."

Galluses (Mrs. R. D. A.)—This word (also spelled "gallowses") is a dialectical term for what Americans call "suspenders" and for what their English brethren call "braces."

Use of comma at end of salutation in a letter (Mrs. R. D. A.)—The colon is preferred.

"Depict" as a noun (Mrs. R. D. A.)—Not yet included in Webster's, but we recommend it. (See "Retrospection and Introspection," by Mary Baker Eddy, page 76: 26.) We see no reason why it should not be pronounced like the verb, *de-pikt'*.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Winnie's Whimsies

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

AIR RACE

The air race of the future
No doubt will think with mirth
What foolish creatures we were to
Stay down upon the earth.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

First Stop, Washington

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S invitation to eleven nations to join the United States in preparations for the World Economic Conference is a useful move for two reasons. Preliminary examination of the possibilities for general agreements is now recognized as essential to any great conference. It is doubly necessary before nations gather to discuss in public such complicated and controversial questions as this meeting is designed to settle.

Secondly, world opinion needs to be prepared. Secretary Hull has frankly stated such preparation to be one of Washington's prime purposes. And frankly he has admitted that the United States, as a leader in economic nationalism, is much in need of education before it can lead in the opposite direction.

His hope is that all the nations have so starved themselves by choking international commerce that they are now ready to remove some of the clamps. And since America has led in shutting off trade it should be all the more effective in leading an assault against excessive barriers. It is not too much to say that if the United States can prove in these preliminary discussions its willingness to knock some bricks off its tariff wall in exchange for freer entrance to foreign markets the success of the main conference will be assured. Thus Washington is the first stop and London the second on the road to recovery. America is realizing that it holds the key position in the present effort to reverse the destructive drive toward economic nationalism.

Certainly the Administration by this move is recognizing that a world-wide depression cannot be whipped merely by reforming the banks and balancing the budget of the United States. A revival of world trade concerns the pocketbook of every citizen. The Texas Weekly recently pointed out that whereas in 1928 the average family in that State sold more than $600 worth of products abroad, last year it sold only about $200 worth in the same market. While it would be misleading to say that other regions which depend less on an export crop like cotton have suffered as much from the loss of foreign trade, no section has been immune.

Of course, the decline of 69 per cent in the value of the United States' foreign trade was not the sole cause of hard times. Nor were similar declines in other countries. The depression had two principal causes, though both may be lumped under a failure of distribution. One was the failure to distribute sufficient buying power among producers to enable them to purchase the goods produced. That has been misnamed overproduction. Efforts are now under way to counteract by public works programs this primary failure of distribution.

The other was a failure to distribute among nations the buying power which free sale of their surpluses would give them. This also has been called overproduction. But it was in a truer sense an attempt of all nations to sell without buying. It was a refusal to apply to nations the benefits which have accrued to individuals by what the economists call the "division of labor." That means merely letting each one do what he can do best instead of each trying to be a Jack-of-all-trades.

The war, by setting up many new nations in Europe, led to an economic nationalism under which each nation sought to make itself self-sufficient. To build up a diversity of industry it raised barriers against products from other countries. For a time the lavish handing out of foreign loans by the United States created an artificial buying power and stimulated foreign trade so that the effects of trade barriers were somewhat hidden.

But in 1927 a World Economic Conference at Geneva pointed to their danger and called for a lowering of tariffs. And then in 1928 and 1929 the loans from America began to dry up. And American exports showed the effects months before the stock market crash in October, 1929. That fact indicates that the decline in foreign trade was one of the causes as well as one of the results of the depression.

Of course, foreign trade absorbs in even normal times only 10 per cent of American production. But that tenth can make a deal of difference as between good times and hard times. And the same thing is true of other countries. Indeed, the very world-wide extent of present economic difficulties indicates that one of the chief causes was a clogging of international trade channels. America has had a large part in that clogging. She can have a great part in relieving it. In arranging for preliminary conversations in Washington, the Roosevelt Administration gives notice that it intends to use the opportunity.

A Motor Age "Black Beauty"

WHATEVER its other virtues, the motor age has brought to the world's children no counterpart of Anna Sewell's classic story of "Black Beauty." The automobile does not lend itself to personification as does a noble and intelligent horse. If, however, an automobile could qualify for a place in a saga, it might well be one which recently came to light in the official records of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Motor Vehicles. Six years old, the car is. Yet in that time it has had twenty-five different owners!

What a wealth of experience and wisdom it must have gained in such an ever-changing career! Could it be endowed by an author with the power to feel, think and speak, what a story it might tell the world!

So many changes of ownership suggest a number of questions. Did its first owner, when the car was new, bestow upon it that prideful care and consideration which may be the natural expectation of every automobile fresh from the factory? Did the car reward its owner with faithful and reliable service? What abnormal shifting of circumstance brought it into the hands of its twenty-fifth owner, and how does he feel toward it?

Surely the changes could not have been due to any grave flaw in the car's condition. It happens that in Pennsylvania automobiles must pass certain mechanical tests before they can be titled. Twenty-five times this one proved its fitness.

Think, too, of the money this particular car kept in circulation during its six years' life. Suppose it started as a $1000 car? The second owner may have paid $600 for it, the third $400, and the fourth, perhaps, $300. That is $2300, and it accounts for but four of the twenty-five owners.

Here is the passenger automobile which probably has touched more human lives than any ever registered in the United States. In all its multifarious and varied human relations there is obviously material for another "Black Beauty."

Riddle Me This

THE riddle of the Sphinx, the equally famous one propounded by Samson for the bewilderment of the Philistines, and the famous query as to the age of Ann seem almost like models of clarity beside the one compounded by the various elements of a recent mass meeting held in Madison Square Garden, New York, in protest against German Fascism.

One of the speakers was the secretary of the American Civil Liberties Union. In the course of his speech he ridiculed the value of political democracy and called it moribund. He called for a united front of Communists and Liberals against Fascism. Here is a combination that would puzzle almost anyone. A secretary of an organization calling itself a Civil Liberties Union, protesting against Hitlerism, attacking democracy and upholding the banner of Communism. Where, might one ask, does the gentleman expect to find civil liberty. Surely Russia, the true communistic state, though excelling no doubt in some ways, holds but small appeal for a lover of civil liberty.

Experiments with democracy have failed in some parts of the world, it is true. But, significantly, democracy has not been abandoned by a single country where its practice has been deeply rooted and widely understood. And no country that has definitely turned its back on democracy in favor of an experiment with whatever form of dictatorship, holds out any promise of refuge for one straining after greater civil liberty.

The riddle of the mass meeting becomes more involved when one scans the list of its denouncees. There we find not only Chancellor Hitler, but, strangely enough, the American Jewish Congress, also Secretary of State Hull, the United States, and democracy as a whole. The answer seems to be that the United States still affords considerable freedom for professional denouncers, who happily are not the custodians of that precious thing, civil liberty.

What Should France Do?

IT HAS become "bad form" in certain circles to defend France. That country is regarded as "the villain of the piece." There are those who go so far as to declare that if war were again to break out in Europe the responsibility would lie upon France. Long has it been the custom in international discussions to cast one country in the rôle of scapegoat; and it would appear to be the fate of France to play that part at present.

Yet it may be taken for granted that there is always exaggeration in the sentiments entertained against a particular nation. French policy since the war has often been mistaken. Insufficient generosity — which would indeed have been enlightened self-interest — was shown in the making of the treaties which imposed on the defeated disabilities which could not be indefinitely maintained. Yet France was not alone. Where it proved peculiarly short-sighted was in failing to observe the reaction which immediately set in against the treaties even in the allied countries.

The diplomatic history of the post-war period has been a struggle between those who were resolved on the removal of the disabilities and those who were resolved on their maintenance. It was certain and foreseeable that the first set of nations, bent on revision, would grow in strength, and that the second set of nations, determined on resistance, would decline in strength. Unquestionably wisdom would have indicated the spontaneous and timely granting of reasonable relief.

The mental effect of the gradual restoration of Germany, which found sympathizers not only in Italy but in Great Britain and in the United States, was to fill the French with fear. They were still not disposed to favor the development of Germany except as they were obligated by circumstances; for in favoring Germany they felt they were hastening the loss of the virtual hegemony which they have provisionally enjoyed. Not until it was too late did they make a series of concessions — such as the abandonment of reparations and the acceptance of the Gleichberechtigung (theoretical arms equality) — and they were dismayed to find that they earned no gratitude for these belated measures.

It should nevertheless be fairly remarked that whatever blunders in policy may be charged against France in the past, there has recently been a genuine attempt to meet the wishes of Germany and to concede equality of status even at the price of the treaties. But now the position is perplexing. Let the causes be what they will, France is now faced by a Germany which has recovered much of its old power, which is smarting under a sense of grievance, and which is governed by men who express their demands peremptorily and are inclined to act with energy. There are undoubtedly many situations which might easily become dangerous.

Besides, Italy is by no means friendly toward France, while in Great Britain there are repeated and vigorous declarations of a reluctance ever to be dragged again into continental upheavals. The attitude of the United States is, from the French viewpoint, discouraging. Even the smaller allies of France, though they have formed a bloc for their own defense, are nothing like so closely attached as in the days when they were known as French satellites. It is especially significant of the friendlessness of France that there should be speculations on the possibility of reëstablishing Communist Russia in its former place as France's chief ally.

At the same time the prestige of the League of Nations as an effective instrument has undergone some eclipse by the course of events in the Far East; and the Disarmament Conference has served to reveal the unwillingness of nations to trust each other and to move together internationally. In short, despite the multiplication of pacts, France is less than ever convinced that it would be assisted were hostilities to begin through no immediate fault of its own.

That is the dilemma in which France stands, and whatever may be thought of the general conduct of affairs since the war, it should be appreciated that the ministers of France are impressed by the responsibility that weighs upon them. Their intentions are unquestionably pacific, and it would be well that at least they were given credit for their desire to behave sensibly in the pass that has now been reached. Their problem is not easy; they would be helped if this were understood, and if sympathy were shown them in the task which lies before them. Anything which tends to strengthen international law and to establish international order, anything which provides for consultation and, in case of need, for intervention if peace were challenged, would undoubtedly enable the French ministers to choose their path aright.

Better Lyrics, Please

IF, AS is often said, the man who writes a nation's songs wields more power than he who makes its laws, the United States has something like a half-share in ruling the British Empire. For at least 50 per cent of the songs which, according to gramophone sales, have been the most popular in Britain during the last ten years are composed in America.

Both Britain and America, however, are to be congratulated rather on the quantity than on the quality of their songs, and it is refreshing to note that at last public taste is beginning to wake up to this fact, for recently the British Broadcasting Corporation has received many complaints of the feebleness of the lyrics that are nightly sent over the air.

The trouble with many lyrics is one of taste rather than morals. The words of popular songs are not offensive so much as vapid and mawkish. They indicate, not ethical perversity, but a complete vacuity of the intellect. But one should not condemn the lyricist without giving sympathetic attention to his difficulties. The chief of these is rhyme.

It is a regrettable fact that, in the whole wealth of the English language, which contains anything from 200,000 to half a million words, the only rhymes to what is almost inevitably the most popular expression in the lyric writer's vocabulary are "above," "dove," "glove" and "shove," and of these the last is almost useless for musical purposes. Further, the lyric writer has to fit his words into a tune, and this is by no means so easy a matter as it might seem.

Still, it is possible to write better lyrics than those that accompany the most widely hummed and whistled songs of the day. It has been done. Some of the most delightful verses in the English language were written to be sung: "There is a lady sweet and kind," "The fields breathe sweet, the daisies kiss our feet," "Drink to me only with thine eyes."

These lyrics set a standard which the song writers of today might well try to emulate. If the answer is made that the public does not want songs of this type, that can easily be disposed of. What song of this decade, judged by a ten-year standard, has been as widely sung on concert platforms, by errand boys in the street, in schoolrooms, and on the radio as the last of the examples chosen above?

Editorial Notes

The sunken German warships in Scapa Flow will not be raised, the present market prices on junk not justifying the expense, and of course it is possible that the junk merchants, with one eye on the Disarmament Conference, may be waiting to see whether they are to harvest a big crop from which they won't have to scrape off the rust.

Gen. Agusto Sandino, reconciled Nicaraguan insurgent, uses his leftover powder to blow the boulders and stumps from land on which he will locate a farm colony of 1000 of his followers, indicating that after varied and painful experimentation the General has learned how to use his ammunition in the most profitable and satisfactory way.

Not content with offering a course in "Employment After Forty-Five" for jobless men and women beyond that age, the San Jose (Calif.) school system is endeavoring to arrange for postgraduate work for them by making a complete survey of job possibilities in and around the city.

The Paris courts recently decided against a playwright who pleaded elusiveness of the Muses for failure to deliver a drama according to contract. Probably the court held that since genius is reputed to be only one-tenth inspiration, "all work" may not have preceded "no play."

The pleas of the brewers' association that too much attention should not be drawn to beer's reappearance by noisy celebrating suggest that those who know best do not regard this as the return of a penitent prodigal.

Russia and the West

A Study in Contrasts (II)

By WILLIAM H. CHAMBERLIN

NEW YORK

THE first and most tremendous contrast that strikes the American who, like the writer, returns to his native country after a long absence in Russia is the prodigious gap between the two countries in the level of mechanical development. Industrialization is so constantly and heavily emphasized in the pronouncements of the Soviet leaders that it would be easy for anyone who has never seen Russia to get the impression of a country bursting with up-to-date appliances and approaching, if not exceeding, America's material standard of living.

But a very short stay in America is sufficient to convince one that industrialization in the Soviet Union on the American scale is a vague and distant aspiration and not an imminent reality. More than once I remembered the remark of an acquaintance in Moscow, who takes a rather sardonic view of Russian industrial progress and who was moved to sarcastic comment by the exhibition on the streets of Moscow of a number of floats showing just how the city's projected subway is to be built, how many trains would run over it and how many passengers they would carry.

"Always the image and never the thing," growled my acquaintance. "It makes you think of a little child who gets a bit of stuffed rag and calls it doggie."

Of course, one could reply to this voice of skepticism by quoting book, chapter and verse to prove that a good deal of industrial building has gone on in Russia during recent years. But this construction has not reached the stage where it has appreciably mechanized and eased the processes of daily life. So after the initial surprise of the New York sky line, which has changed very greatly during the decade of my absence from America, I was constantly being impressed by the simplest and most commonplace things, simply because they do not exist in Russia.

In my early list of surprises I may note: express elevators rushing up and down skyscrapers, mail chutes in office buildings and hotels, dictaphones in offices, automatic slot devices, paper drinking cups. There is just one place in the whole Soviet Union where I have found these drinking cups, and this is the oil center, Baku, where an early head of the industry, Mr. Serebrovsky, an admirer of American technique, had brought back a vast quantity of these cups for use in the office of the local oil trust. Back of these little gadgets, of course, was an entirely different level of mechanical progress; an enormously greater production plant; a vastly more extensive development of machinery; a smoothly functioning apparatus of industrial management.

* * *

After one recovers from this first sense of contrast in the material way of living, other sharply etched differences between the two countries force themselves upon the attention. In Russia, one has long taken for granted the extreme difficulty of obtaining an apartment, or even a room, unless the seeker happens to be well provided with that most valuable possession in the Soviet Union: some other currency than the Soviet ruble. So it seemed strange to walk along some streets in New York and see a "Room to rent" or "Apartment to let" sign on practically every house for a distance of several blocks. Two opposite extremes, neither of which conduces to the highest happiness of the population.

The extent to which the consumer is coddled in America is another never-ending source of wonder to a visitor from Moscow. The consumer's tastes and conveniences are about the last thing to be considered in Russia. Chronically scanty and irregular supplies of foodstuffs and manufactured goods have schooled the Soviet consumer to a patient acceptance of what he can get, regardless of how deficient it may be in quality.

In America, on the other hand, the consumer is king and sovereign. Sales are announced to tempt his pocketbook. Competitors in every field solicit his patronage. The advertising columns of the newspapers and magazines represent one long siren song, designed to lead him into expenditure. Now this deference to the consumer, within reason, is a good thing, even if one does feel sometimes that Americans are in danger of devoting a little too much attention to competing brands of shaving cream and tooth paste. It is something that Russia will have to develop somehow, under its different system, if it is ever to make a serious challenge to the western material standard of living. But just now this intensive concentration on the consumer has, of course, its dark side. It is attributable to the fact that too many consumers have seen their purchasing power largely or entirely wiped out through the fall in farm prices, through unemployment and bank failures, so that there is a more intense scramble for the custom of those who remain.

* * *

Worries in America are so different from those that one encounters among one's Russian friends. Unemployment? I have known Russians who have suffered very cruel misfortunes; but I haven't known one who, during recent years, has had to complain of lack of work. Bank failures? Russian banks are all under state control and could not fail. Furthermore, the Soviet ruble represents such an uncertain and diminishing unit of purchasing power that no one is much concerned about saving money anyway. Stock failures, difficulties with mortgage payments? Neither stocks nor mortgages exist in Russia.

It should certainly not be imagined that the Soviet citizen is enjoying an Elysian existence, simply because he is free from the worries which beset so many Americans. Far from it. In one of the best plays which has been given in Moscow during recent years, Afinogenov's "Fear," one of the characters, a non-Communist professor, sums up the apprehensions of Soviet citizens with an unusual degree of frankness.

"The Communist," the professor says in effect, "fears that he will be accused of some heresy or disloyalty. The Soviet employee fears the 'chistka' or purge that may blacklist him. The engineer fears an accusation of sabotage. The peasant woman fears that she will be called a kulak and have her property confiscated."

And over and above these fears there are the daily worries of living under conditions where there is a shortage of everything, from eggs and butter to railroad tickets and housing. As first impressions gave way to thoughts and conclusions, I felt more and more that the economic contrast between Russia and America at the present time could be summed up in a nutshell as follows:

"America came closer than any other country to producing large-scale material plenty for the whole population. It failed to learn how to distribute that plenty equitably and rationally, and it is paying heavily for that failure today. The Soviet Union has yet to prove that it can produce a corresponding plenty. The claims of its system of state-planned economy can be really tested only when, and if, it does match America and western Europe in the quantity and quality of the foodstuffs, manufactured goods, conveniences and accommodations which it makes available for its population."

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

"Stabilize Something"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

With respect to "Costly Bargains," an editorial in the March 11 Monitor:

Some New York department stores have dropped their minimum wage for experienced part-time saleswomen to $8 and $9 per week and for experienced full-time saleswomen to $12. Some chain stores have dropped their minimum to $8 and $9. In a department store, a saleswoman was placed on the pay roll as a stock girl at $10 in order to avoid the record that it was paying any saleswoman less than $12, although this woman was actually selling. For a girl living alone, not at an institution, I am informed that the present bare subsistence level is $12 weekly. By doubling up, and by living at institutions, the cost may be cut to $8 or $8.

In the Pacific Northwest, Fayette Valley apple country, a friend who made a trip there informed me that they paid apple pickers 2 cents a bushel for picking. Pickers cannot live on this wage alone, and must make up the difference by "scavengering." My friend also found in the mining country around Gallup, N. M., men living in company houses barely paying a small rent through one or two days' work in the mines.

A good and well-known advertising man, unemployed, offered his services free to an agency, and was taken. Another man, an experienced merchandise manager, likewise offered his services at the employers' own price and was "being considered" when last interviewed. This scaling down process is going on in other ways.

An apartment house owner has become so used to having tenants state the amount of rent that they will pay, and when, that it is taken for granted. Getting short of funds when the bank's interest bill came, he saw the bank, which told him that it didn't want his apartment and he could pay when he was able. As the bank closed up shortly after, the next step in this series remains to be seen.

In an ocean of bargains, business is still scaling down.

Larchmont, N. Y. WM. C. WATT.

Why?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

For the past year or so I have been reading much on both sides of the beverage liquor question, in an honest effort to see why we should teach our young people to drink in order to balance our government budgets. Every day this "why" looms larger.

At present we are not a nation of drinkers. Our young folks do not feel that beer is the most pressing need of their lives. From a foolish desire to be popular or to appear smart, some of them, upon occasion, are drinking various brands of home brew. But obviously Young America as a whole is engaged in better business than posing as the life of the party for such occasions.

The most ardent booze lovers admit the danger of "a drop too much" now and then. Hence the justification for the heavy beer taxes, local, state and national, which are to lift us right out of the depression.

The brewers themselves, however, admit the necessity of recreating the appetite for "real beer" in sufficient volume to justify the hopes of our budget makers, so they propose to "go the limit" in an intensive campaign of advertising and alluring attractions.

Thousands of our fine boys and girls must be sacrificed to this novel excitement of drinking for its own sake. This will be "just too bad," of course; but crusaders have ever been willing martyrs, and what cause more noble than the satisfaction of an abnormal appetite?

Many of our young people do not think any too well of their elders now. They are saying, "You got us into the World War and we and our children must pay for it." A few years hence we may hear them saying, "You ventured to make us a nation of drunkards in order to balance the budget of your financial follies."

The victims of this measure will learn, what many of their elders refuse to see, that as the brewer became rich again, the farmer, the dairyman, the grocer and dry-goods merchant all became correspondingly poor. The dollar taken from them went into the pocket of their common competitor, the brewer. Taxes were merely shifted and the governments gained nothing.

Moreover, our youth may well fail to see just how all this served to promote "true temperance," which was urged as the justification for legal beer by leading lights in church and college, Y. M. C. A. and social circles.

Being just an average citizen of ordinary intelligence, I should be so glad to have some outstanding college president or religious leader of youth who approves the return of legalized liquor state his formula for teaching our young people "how to carry it." What is their criterion of true temperance in the use of this habit-forming alcoholic beverage? Is it the first or the last youth under the table.

The technique of a preceptor with children of his own between fifteen and twenty-five years of age would be especially interesting to me and many of my friends who are still "from Missouri."

Chicago, Ill. MAY SYLVESTER MACNAUL.

Radio and Its Fan Mail

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There appears to be a growing dissatisfaction with many radio programs. There is no question that radio is to be a tremendous force in the nation and the world. The question follows, for good or for evil? And the answer must be that the people will swing the pendulum according to their decision. If the programs become offensive and unfit for home consumption, literally—and some are already—it is our duty and privilege to change them, and we have the power. How? By letting the radio heads know what we like and what we don't like, and by making these preferences known first to our local stations. We buy expensive radios, pay for the necessary current, and spend valuable time with them expecting to receive programs worthy of these personal investments. Certainly we have a right to make our reasonable desires known.

Not that public opinion isn't already expressing its radio tastes—voluminously! But the strange and incomprehensible thing is that they who represent the lowest levels of public opinion are most active and articulate in this respect. Recently, the head of a large station said to me thoughtfully—and regretfully—"It is a pity that radio is not doing more to uplift the musical tastes of the people, but we find the reverse largely true. Our high-class offerings bring little recognition, but the cheap, trashy programs—often actually disgusting to a sensitive ear—bring floods of fan mail! Naturally," he continued, "the advertisers know this, and as they are out to attract listeners at almost any cost—potential purchasers—the result is more and more programs of low quality."

The fact remains that many listeners, perhaps a majority, object to such stuff, and do not listen in, but they fail to make any protest. The radio people and advertisers can hardly be blamed, therefore, if they cater to the only group that does make itself heard.

In writing to the National Broadcasting Company, letters should be addressed to them, in New York City and for the Columbia Chain, to 485 Madison Avenue, New York City. SYLVIA F. METCALF.

New Orleans, La